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CONTINUATION

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GOVERNMENT CONSIDERS JAPAN-PRC TREATY NULL AND VOID

DWI:14411 Taipei CNA in English 1438 GMT 12 Aug 78 0W

[Text] Taipei, 12 Aug (CNA)--The Government of the Republic of China Saturday reiterated that the signing of a so-called "peace and friendly treaty" between Japan and the Peiping regime is null and void as the Peiping regime is an oppressive totalitarian rebel group which has no right whatsoever to represent the Chinese people. In a statement issued following the conclusion of the so-called Japan and Red China peace and friendly treaty, Foreign Minister Shen Chang-huan said that "Japan in total disregard of what is right and what is wrong and even at the risk of its own vital interest, not only has seriously marred the friendship between the peoples of the Republic of China and of Japan, but also will bring untold troubles to Japan herself as well as to the other free nations in Asian and Pacific region.

"The Japanese government shall bear the full responsibility for any damage done to the rights and interests of the government and people of the Republic of China," Minister Shen warned. The full text of the Foreign Minister Shen Chang-huan's statement follows: In connection with the conclusion of the so-called "peace and friendship treaty" between Japan and the Chinese communist regime, Minister Shen Chang-huan of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued the following statement on August 12, 1978.

The Peiping regime now occupying the Chinese mainland is the source of all troubles in Asia. Its objective to communize Japan and even the whole of Asia has never changed. In recent years, the Chinese communist regime, in stepping-up its infiltration and subversive activities through vociferously condemning hegemonism and giving active support to local communists in the free nations of Asia, has in fact aimed at further advancing its expansionist schemes abroad.

The ulterior motive of the Chinese communists to entrap Japan into signing the so-called "peace and friendship treaty" is so obvious that even the Japanese themselves who have the insight to foresee it have resolutely voiced their strong opposition against the treaty. In view of the fact that both in the cultural and economic fields and in respect of the peace and security of the East Asian region, there are manifold common interests between the Republic of China and Japan due to their historical links, geographical propinquity, and the frequent mutual visits of their peoples, the Government of the Republic of China has repeatedly warned Japan that on the matter of signing a treaty of this nature, Japan should exercise extreme care in not falling an easy prey to the Chinese communist intrigues, bearing in mind its own long-range national interests and the grave consequences the treaty would have upon the peace and security of the whole of Asia.

For the Japanese Government to conclude the so-called "peace and friendship treaty" with the Chinese communist regime, in total disregard of what is right and what is wrong and even at the risk of its own vital interest, not only has seriously marred the friendship between the peoples of the Republic of China and of Japan, but also will bring untold troubles to Japan herself as well as to the other free nations in Asian and Pacific region. The Government of the Republic of China hereby solemnly declares that as the Peiping regime is an oppressive totalitarian rebel group which has no right whatsoever to represent the Chinese people it considers null and void any treaty signed between the Japanese government and that regime, and the Japanese Government shall bear the full responsibility for any damage done to the rights and interests of the government and people of the Republic of China and for the disruptive effect upon the peace and security of the whole of the Asian and Pacific region.

Chinese Observers in Tokyo Cited

OW121409Y Taipei CNA in English 1030 GMT 12 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 12 Aug (CNA)--The Japan-Red China peace and amity treaty, concluded Saturday, would give no immediate and direct adverse effect on the 50,000 Overseas Chinese residents in Japan. This was the general comment of the Chinese circles here. They reacted calmly to the conclusion of the treaty, saying that this treaty was basically designed to direct against the Soviet Union, not the Republic of China. When Japan and Red China normalized diplomatic relations in 1972, many Overseas Chinese expressed uneasiness and were shocked. But such an impact did not occur this time. As a matter of fact, no Chinese quarters showed anxiety. Only some expressed their fear that Peiping may use this treaty to increase pressure on Japan against the Chinese loyal to the Republic of China. Chinese observers here said Taipei is naturally opposed to the conclusion of this treaty. But they pointed out that it would be worse if this treaty were signed under the hands of another prime minister than Takeo Fukuda. They said Fukuda always cares about the interests of the Republic of China, adding that Fukuda had actually been doing his best to reduce the possible adverse effect on Taipei to the minimum.

The observers said the 10-year Japan-Red China peace and amity treaty did not touch on the Sino-Japanese treaty signed in 1952, the past treaties concerned, the territorial (Taiwan) question, and the war reparations. Therefore, they said, this treaty virtually did not directly hurt the Republic of China, though it did hurt the Chinese sentiment and it may promote an early normalization of U.S.-Red China relations. The observers also disclosed that authorities at the East Asian relations association and friendly Japanese quarters had done their best to protect the interests of the Republic of China.

When Prime Minister Fukuda met the elders of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party Friday, former Lower House Speaker Mitsuiro Ishii still expressed opposition to hasty conclusion of the treaty. Hirokichi Nadao also urged the prime minister to care about the interests of the Chinese residents in Japan. LDP Vice President Naka Funada called on Ma Soo-lay, representative of the East Asian Relations Association, after the elders' meeting. The LDP elder, facing a portrait of the late President Chiang Kai-shek, told Ma Soo-lay that he was regrettable that the conclusion of the treaty could [not] be averted.

Japanese Businessmen Protest

OW120334Y Taipei CNA in English 0239 GMT 12 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Taipei, 12 Aug (CNA)--The Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Taipei Friday voiced its opposition to the signing of an "amity and peace treaty" between Japan and the Peiping regime. The protest made by the Chamber of Commerce was contained in cable messages addressed to the Taipei office of the Interchange Association of Japan, the Federation of Managers Associations of Japan, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Japan, and other related organizations. The cable reads, in part: "We, Japanese businessmen in Taiwan, are deeply concerned over the signing of a peace and amity treaty by Japan with the Chinese communists, which will undoubtedly affect the long-standing economic ties between Japan and the Republic of China.

"In view of the long-standing economic ties and economic interchanges between Japan and the Republic of China, please convey our sentiment to government agencies concerned," the cable said. The Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Taipei is composed of 160 Japanese entrepreneurs here.

OKINAWA PAPER CARRIES FINAL DRAFT OF PRC TREATY

OW120244Y Naha YUKYU SHIMPO in Japanese 12 Aug 78 Morning Edition p 1 OW

["Contents of final draft" of Japan-China peace and friendship treaty]

[Text] Treaty of Peace and Friendship Between Japan and the PRC

Japan and the PRC, recalling with satisfaction that the friendly relations between the two countries and the two peoples have markedly developed on a new foundation since publication in Peking of a joint communique on 29 September 1972 by the governments of the two countries, affirming that the joint communique will serve as the foundation for peaceful and friendly relations between the two countries in the future and that various principles therein shall be strictly observed along with the principles of the UN Charter, also hoping to contribute to the peace and stabilization in Asia and the world, and in order to consolidate and develop the peaceful and friendly relations of the two signatories, have decided to conclude the treaty of peace and friendship.

Article 1. The two signatories will develop lasting peaceful and friendly mutual relations on the foundation of such principles as mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual nonaggression, noninterference in each other's domestic affairs, equality and peaceful coexistence.

The two signatories affirm that in mutual relations all disputes will be solved by peaceful means and that they will not resort to arms or threat of arms along with the aforementioned various principles and the principles of the UN Charter.

Article 2. The two signatories will not seek hegemony in the Asian and Pacific area or any other areas and shall express opposition to any attempt by any other country or group of countries to establish such hegemony.

Article 3. The two signatories, based on the spirit of goodneighborliness and following the principles of equality, reciprocity, and noninterference in each other's domestic affairs, will strive to develop their economic and cultural relations and promote interchange between their peoples.

Article 4. This treaty will not affect the status [chii] of either signatory in its relations with third countries.

Article 5. This treaty will be ratified and take effect on the day when ratifications are exchanged in Tokyo, at the earliest possible date.

This treaty will be effective for 10 years and remain in effect thereafter until it goes out of force in accordance with the following rule:

Either of the signatories shall be able to terminate this treaty at the time when the first 10-year term expires or at any time thereafter, giving a year's notice in writing.

KYODO WRAPS UP GOVERNMENT ACTIONS PRIOR TO TREATY SIGNING

OW120031Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0008 GMT 12 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 12 Aug (KYODO)--Japan and China were to sign the long-pending peace and friendship treaty in Peking Saturday evening, six years after they normalized their relations.

The treaty will be signed between Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda and his Chinese counterpart, Hua at the Great Hall of the People in the presence of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng.

The negotiations for conclusion of the treaty were resumed on July 21 and both delegations finished drafting the treaty Friday.

Sonoda visited the Chinese capital Tuesday to break a deadlock in the working-level talks.

Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda called meetings Friday of his cabinet ministers and senior members of his ruling Liberal-Democratic Party to seek their support on conclusion of the treaty. During these meetings Fukuda stressed that the Japanese delegation had succeeded in carrying Japan's points on the Sino-Soviet friendship and alliance treaty and Japan's sovereignty over the Senkaku Islands in the South China Sea. The ruling party raised questions Thursday about the handling of these ticklish issues. Government leaders indicated Foreign Minister Sonoda would clarify his settlement of these issues at a press conference after signing the treaty.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Shintaro Abe told newsmen Friday the Cabinet ministers would meet at 1 p.m. Saturday to give Sonoda full powers to sign the treaty. Before the Cabinet meeting he said LDP officials and the party Executive Council would meet Saturday morning to prepare for the go-ahead signal to Sonoda. After taking these procedures, Abe said the government would send the final instructions authorizing Sonoda to sign the treaty around 3 p.m. Saturday.

The treaty is made up of a preamble and five articles. The articles provide for non-aggression against each other's territory and noninterference in internal affairs. The treaty also includes clauses on the so-called "third country" issue, opposition to hegemony, economic and cultural interchanges and the term of the treaty.

The third-country clause, which has been the biggest issue in the treaty negotiations, says that "this treaty shall not affect the status of either signatory country in its relations with third countries." It is included in the treaty as an article separate from the antihegemony clause in which both countries pledge that they will not seek hegemony in Asia and the Pacific as well as in all areas in the world. The treaty will be in force for 10 years after it takes effect with the exchange of instruments of ratification.

Prime Minister Fukuda instructed Tokichiro Uomoto, newly appointed ambassador to Moscow, Friday to tell the Soviet Government that the "antihegemony" article in the treaty was not directed against that country. Fukuda also asked Uomoto to inform the Soviet Union that his government would strive to further improve relations with Moscow in the future. Uomoto was to leave Tokyo Monday to take up his duties.

FUKUDA ISSUES STATEMENT HAILING TREATY

08121607Y Paris AFP in English 1548 GMT 12 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 12 Aug (AFP)--Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda said today the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty promised a further extensive development of relations between the two countries.

In a statement marking the signing of the treaty earlier today, the Japanese premier recalled that Japan-China relations had developed smoothly since their joint communique was issued in September 1972 when they normalized diplomatic ties.

Japan. This treaty will serve as a solid foundation and a base for the peaceful and stable relations between our two countries. It will not only bring a new era of peace and stability, but also contribute to the peace and stability of Asia and the world."

The premier reaffirmed Japan's basic policy of seeking peaceful and friendly relations with all countries of the world and taking no hostile stand toward any country. This basic position had been fully maintained in concluding the treaty, he said.

"I firmly believe this treaty will win the full congratulation of the people," the premier said. At his official residence here tonight, Mr Fukuda watched a live television broadcast of the signing of the treaty in Peking between the Japanese and Chinese foreign ministers. He told newsmen afterwards, Japan-China relations made a suspension bridge when they signed the joint communique. "Now it has become an iron bridge, as the treaty was concluded. We hope to step up exchanges over this iron bridge."

Message to Hua Kuo-feng

W11010Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1247 GMT 12 Aug 78 N

[Text] Peking, 12 Aug (KYODO)--Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda Saturday sent a telegram to Communist Party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng hailing the signing of the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty as a base for peaceful relations which will be handed down to the coming generations of the two nations.

The telegram, which Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda handed to Hua in their meeting Saturday night, said the treaty will also make a great contribution to the future peace and security of the entire Asian region. Fukuda said that as the leader of the Japanese Government he was determined to join with Hua in striving to develop and strengthen the ties of friendship between the two nations.

Not To Meet With Opposition

W11011Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0650 GMT 14 Aug 78 N

[Excerpt] Tokyo, 14 Aug (KYODO)--Chief Cabinet Secretary Shintaro Abe told newsmen Monday morning that Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda has no plan to have talks with the heads of opposition parties on the just-concluded Sino-Japanese peace treaty. The prime minister telephoned the opposition leaders just before the signing of the treaty to brief them and seek their understanding, Abe said. All the opposition leaders responded with total support, except for Communist Chairman Kenji Miyamoto who replied he would study the matter, Abe added.

Also because Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda met opposition leaders before his departure for Peking, the government sees no need for Fukuda to meet with the opposition chiefs on the treaty, Abe said. Fukuda might meet with opposition leaders on the planned supplementary budget and an extra Diet session, but that would be a different matter, Abe added.

SONODA RETURNS FROM PEKING, REPORTS TO FUKUDA

W110115Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1014 GMT 15 Aug 78 N

[Text] Tokyo, 15 Aug (KYODO)--Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda returned home Sunday evening from Peking, where he had signed a Japan-China peace and friendship pact. Sonoda went immediately to Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda's private residence in Tokyo to brief him on his Peking visit, which included talks with Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, Foreign Minister Huang Hua and Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping.

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JAPAN

GOVERNMENT TO SEEK SOVIET UNDERSTANDING ON JAP-CHINA TREATY

OW11150 Tokyo KYODO in English 123 GMT 11 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 11 Aug (KYODO)--The government plans to seek through diplomatic channels the understanding of the Soviet Government for the Sino-Japanese peace treaty expected to be signed Saturday, Foreign Ministry sources disclosed Friday evening.

The government will order Susumu Matsubara, minister at the Japanese Embassy in Moscow, to explain to the Soviet Government on Monday at the earliest the contents of the treaty and the treaty negotiations, the sources said. The diplomat will explain that the peace treaty is by no means anti-Soviet, saying that the treaty is not aimed against any specific third nation and Japan will double its efforts to promote friendly relations with the Soviet Union.

Also Friday morning, Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda gave a similar instruction to Tokichiro Tomoto, newly appointed Japanese ambassador to the Soviet Union. He will leave for Moscow around Monday to assume his new post. After presenting his credentials to the Soviet Government, Tomoto is expected to make more detailed explanations to Soviet officials to seek Soviet understanding of Japan's basic position concerning the Japan-China treaty.

USSR Sees Treaty as Threat

OW121043Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1040 GMT 12 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Moscow, 11 Aug (KYODO)--The Soviet Union considers conclusion of the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty as a big threat to its stability and intends to prepare both hawkish and dove-like measures in future. The speedy conclusion of the treaty has made Kremlin leaders distrustful of Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda.

The Japan-China treaty might deteriorate the Russo-Japanese relations, particularly in the wake of deadlocks of negotiations on the northern territorial and the fishing issues. Soviet sources suggested that Ambassador to Tokyo Dmitriy S. Polyanskiy, now back in his country on leave, might return to Japan several months later than scheduled.

The Soviet Union fears it may lose Japanese cooperation in developing Siberia. It also fears the possible promotion of military cooperation between Japan and China.

Envoy May Not Return

OW121019Y Paris AFP in English 1013 GMT 12 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 12 Aug (AFP)--Soviet Ambassador to Tokyo Dimitriy Polyanskiy, currently on a home visit, might have been reassigned to another post, possibly for his failure to stop China and Japan from signing a peace and friendship treaty, the newspaper TOKYO SHIMBUN reported today.

Quoting government sources, the metropolitan daily said that a high Japanese Government official was recently told by a senior Soviet Embassy member here, "Mr Polyanskiy was presently working at a different place of duty and there was a possibility he would not return here." A Soviet Embassy spokesman today declined to comment on this report.

Security sources saw little chance of his returning to his Tokyo post because Mr Polyanskiy took along too much luggage for a temporary home visit and was seen off by many Soviet Embassy workers here with a bouquet when he left here July 14 for Moscow, TOKYO SHIMBUN said.

There was speculation, the paper said, that the Soviet ambassador was called home because he was blamed for his failure to prevent China and Japan from signing the treaty, or because the Kremlin was showing displeasure with the Japanese government over the pact.

Government sources wanted to wait for a concrete Soviet step concerning Mr Polyanskiy's status, but believed his possible reassignment would be a breach of diplomatic protocol, the paper said. Mr Polyanskiy, as a member of the Soviet Communist Party's Politburo, was once regarded as a likely successor to Premier Aleksey Kosygin. But, in April 1976, he was named envoy to Japan after stepping down as agriculture minister for his failure in agricultural administration. The Soviet ambassador was living in Tokyo with his wife. Both of them left for home together, the embassy spokesman said.

CABINET SECRETARY: PRC READY TO ABROGATE TREATY WITH USSR

0W120416Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0402 GMT 12 Aug 78 0W

[Text] Tokyo, 12 Aug (KYODO)--China seems ready to abrogate its alliance treaty with the Soviet Union, Chief Cabinet Secretary Shintaro Abe disclosed Saturday. The disclosure was made at a meeting of policymakers of the ruling Liberal-Democratic party which endorsed the signing of the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty.

Abe told the meeting that during the just-concluded treaty negotiations in Peking, Chinese officials clarified their stand that the treaty would lose effect when it expires. Abe reported, however, that the Chinese officials at the moment are taking the stand that they cannot officially express their intention to abrogate the treaty since it is still in force. Abe quoted Chinese officials as stating that they regard the China-Soviet alliance treaty as already "existing in name but dead in reality."

According to government sources, Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda are believed to have discussed matters related to the China-Soviet alliance treaty at their meeting Thursday. The contents of their discussions are to be made public after the treaty is signed Saturday evening, the sources said. According to the sources, Abe's remark indicated that the Japanese Government expects China to notify the Soviet Union of its intention to abrogate the treaty in April next year, one year before the expiry of the alliance treaty in 1980.

The China-Soviet alliance treaty, containing a provision for joint Chinese and Soviet defense obligation against the revival of Japanese imperialism, was signed in February 1950 and came into force in April the same year. The treaty is due to expire on April 10, 1980, but under the terms of the pact, either one of the parties can unilaterally terminate it with a one-year notice.

ABE: GOVERNMENT MAY SEND SPECIAL ENVOY TO MOSCOW TO EXPLAIN TREATY

0W121251Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1245 GMT 12 Aug 78 0W

[Text] Tokyo, 12 Aug (KYODO)--Chief Cabinet Secretary Shintaro Abe indicated Saturday the government might send a special envoy to the Soviet Union to remove its misunderstanding, if any, of the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty. In an exclusive interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE, he said the government would explain its intentions of concluding the treaty to the Soviet Union, and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations through diplomatic channels. But he added a special envoy might be dispatched, if necessary. Earlier in the day, a Liberal-Democratic Party leader urged the government to send a special envoy to Moscow at an early date, lest the just-concluded Japan-China peace treaty lead to worsening of relations between Japan and the Soviet Union.

Sonoda Denies Plan

OW140021Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0006 GMT 14 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 14 Aug (KYODO)--Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda denied reports Sunday nights that Japan will send a special envoy to the Soviet Union to explain the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty signed in Peking Saturday. Sonoda told reporters that he thought it was clear enough that the anti-hegemony clause contained in the treaty was not meant to be "anti-Moscow hostility."

The foreign minister met the press at the Foreign Ministry upon his return Sunday night from Peking, where he signed the treaty with his Chinese counterpart Huang Hua.

Earlier reports had said that the government was preparing to send a special envoy to the Soviet Union in an effort to avoid antagonism with that country that might be caused by the Japanese consent to the Chinese-proposed inclusion of the anti-hegemony clause in the treaty.

Sonoda said that it would be imperative to exert efforts to expand Japan-Soviet diplomatic relations by coping with various matters in common between the two countries. He added, however, that the sending of a special envoy to the Soviet Union to make an "apologetic explanation" on the treaty would cause unnecessary misunderstanding.

Touching on the invitation he extended to Chinese Chairman Hua Kuo-feng in Peking to visit Japan, Sonoda indicated that Hua's visit might materialize next year. Sonoda quoted Hua as saying that he owed a return visit to Japan for the visit to China made by then Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka in 1972 to issue a joint statement normalizing diplomatic relations between the two countries. Hua noted, however, that he would be unable to come to Japan this year because Chinese Deputy Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping would visit Japan to exchange the instruments of ratification of the treaty, Sonoda said. Sonoda further said he had reached an agreement with Chinese Foreign Minister Huang on the establishment of regular consultation between the two countries on a foreign minister level. But details about his agreement, including the status of the consultation and whether or not to make it regular, are yet to be discussed through diplomatic channels, he added.

NEW AMBASSADOR TO SOVIET UNION DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW

OW140443Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0323 GMT 14 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 14 Aug (KYODO)--Newly-appointed Ambassador to the Soviet Union Tokichiro Uomoto left here Monday morning to assume his post in Moscow. Prior to his departure, he was instructed by Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda Friday to fully explain to the Moscow government that the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty, signed Saturday, is not directed against any specific third nation.

After presenting his credentials, the ambassador is expected to immediately engage in efforts to seek Soviet understanding of the Sino-Japanese treaty. He is succeeding Akira Shigemitsu.

DEFENSE OFFICIALS SPECULATE ON SOVIET REACTION TO TREATY

OW121029Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1017 GMT 12 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 12 Aug (KYODO)--The Defense Agency does not expect conclusion of a Japan-China treaty of peace and friendship to bring about a change in the military situation in northeast Asia. A ranking member of the Defense Agency's Defense Bureau, its top civilian leadership, said he did not expect the Soviet Union to resort to military action when the treaty is concluded, as feared in some quarters.

Nevertheless, some defence officials pointed out the possibility of the Soviet Union conducting more military maneuvers around Japan and deploying the ultramodern Kiev type aircraft carriers and long-distance supersonic 'Backfire' (Tupolev 26) bombers in the Far East earlier than expected.

The Defense Agency does not plan to make a formal statement on the conclusion of the treaty because the treaty and its implications have already been analyzed in the "Outline of the Defense Program" of October 1976. The outline said "the complicated relations among the United States, China and the Soviet Union brought about by the continuing Soviet-China dispute and the improvement in the U.S.-China relations have diminished the chance of large-scale armed clashes occurring in the area surrounding Japan."

Japanese defense analysts believe the U.S.-China-Soviet "tripolar structure" has created a sort of regional detente in the Far East. They are convinced that this detente would be enhanced by the conclusion of the Japan-China treaty.

Agency officials said there could be no possibility of the treaty causing military tension in the Far East and cited the Japanese Government's efforts to make clear that the treaty is entirely devoid of military characteristics. Yet it is also true that the officials are not too certain about how the Russians would react to the treaty. They pointed out that a Soviet leader remarked to a visiting Japanese dietman that the Soviet Union would be forced to take defensive action economically and militarily if the treaty turned out to be anti-Soviet.

Still, defense officials remain optimistic. A member of the Joint Staff Council, the agency's top uniformed leadership, said he does not believe the Russians would react childishly to the treaty. Another said the Soviets have made a number of statements aimed at restraining moves to conclude the treaty but that once the treaty is signed these threats would have no meaning.

Some defense officials have speculated that the Soviet Union might try to underline its military presence in the Far East when the treaty is concluded. Specifically, the Soviets might possibly assign the Kiev-type aircraft carrier to the Far East earlier than the scheduled latter half of 1979, station 'Backfire' bombers--whose combat radius can cover the whole of Japan--nearby within the next half-year or year, conduct missile firing close to Japanese shores and increase their "Tokyo express" flights along the edge of this country's air space, they said.

VARIOUS GROUPS SUPPORT, REACT TO PRC PEACE TREATY

Liberal-Democratic Party Leaders

0W1200610Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0554 GMT 12 Aug 78 0W

[Text] Tokyo, 12 Aug (KYODO)--The government obtained the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party's final endorsement Saturday morning to sign the peace and friendship treaty with China.

Three top executives of the ruling party, including Secretary General Masayoshi Ohira, called on Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda at his official residence early in the afternoon and reported that all party procedures had been completed for endorsement. This followed meetings of LDP directors, policy markers and members of the Executive Council to discuss the treaty draft proposed by the government for final approval.

The separate meetings were attended by Chief cabinet Secretary Shintaro Abe [and by] Isuke Miyake, deputy director general of the Foreign Ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau, who represented the government. The LDP executives meeting preceded a special Cabinet session. At the LDP meeting the chief Cabinet secretary explained the outcome of the talks between Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda and his Chinese counterpart Huang Hua in Peking over the controversial anti-hegemony and third-nation clauses. Miyake explained the contents of the treaty draft worked out at working-level talks between the two countries.

Abe told the LDP leaders the talks between Sonoda and Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping had removed all apprehension on the Japanese side about the controversial clause hostile against Japan in the Sino-Soviet pact of alliance which is to expire in 1980. He also said China has assured Japan that the alliance treaty would not be renewed.

LDP Factions' Reactions

OW120102Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0041 GMT 12 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 12 Aug (KYODO)--Conclusion of a Japan-China peace and friendship treaty scheduled for Saturday met a mixed reaction inside the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) Friday.

Fervent praise for the treaty was expressed by the mainstream faction headed by Takeo Fukuda, the LDP president and prime minister. Members of the Fukuda faction hailed it as a great achievement that has solidified Fukuda's position in seeking reelection as party president.

Rival factions supporting Secretary General Masayoshi Ohira, who is going to contend with Fukuda in the forthcoming presidential election in December, took the treaty conclusion nonchalantly as a natural consequence of the friendly relations cultivated and built up between Japan and China in the past six years since normalization of diplomatic relations.

Fukuda himself seems to have gained great confidence in his possible reelection as LDP president, because he was able to manage not to lose the support of the right-wing Seirankai members and other hawks in his own faction who had threatened secession. The hawks in the Fukuda faction had threatened that they would secede from the faction should Fukuda ever give way to China's claims as regards the hegemony clause and the third-nation clause. In order not to lose their support, which was necessary for Fukuda to maintain his numerical strength in the party, Fukuda was very cautious about concluding the treaty. This was why Fukuda did not send Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda to China until he became confident China would concede over the two clauses.

Fukuda's extreme caution in conducting the treaty negotiations with China is outspokenly criticized as Fukuda's machinations by the Ohira faction and the faction headed by former Premier Kakuei Tanaka. The Ohira and Tanaka factions have joined forces in order to win the party presidency for Ohira.

At any rate, the treaty conclusion is welcomed by the Fukuda faction as a favorable factor that could even turn the tide for Fukuda, who was feared to lose the presidential election to Ohira who will be running in the forthcoming election on the numerical strength of the Ohira-Tanaka alliance. Even if Fukuda has gained confidence as a result of the treaty conclusion, there is still room for apprehensions. The Ohira-Tanaka alliance is threatening Fukuda with numerical superiority, while the political situation concerning the presidential election seems unsettled.

LDP Executive Council Chairman Yasuhiro Nakasone is showing eagerness to run in the forthcoming presidential election, while the faction of former Premier Takeo Miki appears to back Minister of International Trade and Industry Toshio Komoto as a candidate against Fukuda. There is ample possibility that Fukuda may resort to Diet resolution [as received] and precipitate a general election.

Dietmen's League

OW120611Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0545 GMT 12 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 12 Aug (KYODO)--The Dietmen's League for Japan-China Friendship issued a statement Saturday welcoming the scheduled signing of a Japan-China peace and friendship treaty in Peking later in the day. In its statement, the league paid respect to the efforts made by the Governments of Japan and China for conclusion of the treaty. It recognized the significance of the new treaty as a foundation for peace and prosperity of Asia, and pledged to continue efforts for the promotion of Japan-China friendship.

Foreign Ministry Officials

OW10925Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0722 GMT 13 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 13 Aug (KYODO)--The Japan-China peace and friendship treaty signed in Peking Saturday made it clear that the pact will not affect Japan's basic foreign policy of maintaining good relations with all countries including the Soviet Union, Foreign Ministry officials said.

The officials said the purpose of the treaty was, as stated in its preamble, solidifying and developing the peaceful and friendly relations between Japan and China.

Noninterference of the two countries in each other's diplomatic affairs is confirmed further by the fourth article of the treaty which states: "The present treaty shall not affect the position of either contracting party regarding its relations with third countries," the officials said. The Chinese-proposed inclusion of a clause rejecting hegemony by any country, apparently aimed at the Soviet Union, in the Asia-Pacific area was the major controversial issue in the on-and-off negotiations on the treaty since Japan and China reestablished their diplomatic relations six years ago.

This proposal was materialized in the second article of the treaty stating: "The contracting parties declare that neither of them would seek hegemony in the Asia-Pacific region or in any other region and that each is opposed to efforts by any other country or group of countries to establish such hegemony."

The officials said the Chinese-proposed provision was made universally applicable by stating "in any other region" instead of only "in the Asia-Pacific region."

Japan reportedly proposed at first to add to the antihegemony clause a provision clarifying that the antihegemony stance is not directed at any specific third country to avoid deteriorating its relations with the Soviet Union. By including such a provision in a separate article, it was undoubtedly made clear that the Japan-China treaty is not directed against third countries as a whole, the officials explained.

Business Community

OW121151Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1033 GMT 12 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 12 Aug (KYODO)--The Japanese business community reacted with a hearty welcome to the signing of the Japan-China treaty of peace and friendship.

One business leader called the treaty a cornerstone for building peace throughout the world, while others expressed hope the treaty will afford a foundation for promoting friendly relations and economic ties between the two countries.

Toshiro Inayama, president of the Japan-China Association on economy and trade, praised both Japanese and Chinese leaders for their efforts to arrive at the successful conclusion of the treaty.

Shigenobu Okuda, who is also board chairman of Nippon Steel Corporation, applauded Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda for his decision and Chinese leaders for their understanding and goodwill which he said have enabled the two countries to sign the treaty at the most opportune time. Calling it a cornerstone for world peace, Inayama said the treaty will prove to be a manifestation of determination to seek peace on earth.

Toshiro Doko, president of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), said he heartily congratulates the conclusion of the treaty. The treaty expresses the determination of the peoples of both nations to build up eternal friendship and prosperity, Doko said. What is needed to accomplish the determination is action, not rhetoric, he said, assuring that Japanese businessmen will help translate treaty promises into action.

Shigeo Nagano, president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, enthusiastically forecast that a rapid growth in bilateral trade will result, driving the two-way trade between the two nations back to pre-World War II levels which then accounted for 20-25 percent of Japan's total foreign trade. Nagano called on the government to continue efforts to seek an understanding from the Soviet Union on Japan's policy of maintaining friendly relations with all nations.

Hosai Hyuga, president of the Kansai Economic Federation (Kankeiren), said he was pleased to see efforts of business leaders in western Japan to help normalize the relations between the two nations finally pay off. A mission from Kankeiren, scheduled to visit China early next month, will be the first group of Japanese businessmen to visit Peking after the conclusion of the treaty, Hyuga said.

ASAHI, MAINICHI, YOMIURI Editorials

OW131043Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1031 GMT 13 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 13 Aug (KYODO)--Major Japanese newspapers editorially hailed the peace and friendship treaty signed in Peking Saturday, saying it ushered in a new era of good will between the two Asian neighbors. The ASAHI SHIMBUN said the treaty was the culmination of the long-cherished desires and endeavors of Japanese people in all strata of life, including the opposition political parties. Denying the Soviet charges that the treaty was concluded "on Peking's terms," the daily said the process of treaty talks made clear Japan's basic stand that it is not hostile to the Soviet Union.

The ASAHI editorial called attention to the joint pledge in the treaty that neither of the countries should seek hegemony in any region. "This is noteworthy especially because both nations have potentials to be a superpower in terms of population and economic and cultural standards," it said. ASAHI said the two countries could not be too emphatic about this because some Asian nations still keep the memories of Japanese militarism and not a few countries have latent fears of China as a nuclear power.

The MAINICHI SHIMBUN praised the so-called "antihegemony clause" of the treaty as guaranteeing Japan "diplomatic freedom," because it incorporates the basic Japanese position that opposing hegemony is a universal principle.

China appeared to have made major concessions in concluding the treaty, the daily said. But it is conceivable that Peking gave priority to economic cooperation it might expect from Japan in achieving its modernization program, MAINICHI noted. The MAINICHI editorial also said the signing of the treaty left Japan with a task of adjusting its relations with the Soviet Union which has expressed displeasure at Japan-China rapprochement.

The YOMIURI SHIMBUN said the treaty was significant as a model of peaceful coexistence between nations under different political systems. It is epoch-making that a free country and a communist nation, which once fought each other in war, should exchange pledges of eternal friendship and vow in a treaty not to seek hegemony and oppose such attempts by any other countries," its editorial said.

YOMIURI regretted the Soviet criticism of the treaty as an "anti-Soviet alliance" and stressed that the Japanese people want a peace treaty with the Soviet Union, too. Moscow has proposed a treaty of good neighborly cooperation, but the first thing to do for the two nations is to conclude a peace treaty after the Soviet-held northern islands are returned to Japan, it said. "Japan and China signed a peace treaty only after settling territorial and all other pending issues," it added.

ASEAN Countries' Reaction

OW121125Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1040 GMT 12 Aug 78 0W

[Text] Bangkok, 12 Aug (KYODO)--The five member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) welcomed conclusion of the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty. Thai diplomatic sources said Japan would be a force to soothe the severe competition of China and the Soviet Union to gain greater influence over Asian countries.

But Vietnam considers that the treaty might lessen its influence to win peace and neutrality in Asia and the Pacific without China.

West European Reaction

OW121129Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1041 GMT 12 Aug 78 0W

[Text] London, 12 Aug (KYODO)--Western European countries are interested in the prospect of enlarged economic cooperation between Japan and China certain to follow the conclusion of the bilateral peace and friendship treaty. European diplomats will be closely watching how this new development between Tokyo and Peking is going to affect the Russo-Japanese relations and the East-West relations in general. They note that Japan and China have decided to go ahead with the treaty, well aware of the Kremlin's strong objections.

There have been few editorial comments on the treaty in British and other European newspapers. A British Government official, in an informal comment Friday, said Britain welcomed the signing of the treaty as "a significant development in Asia."

South Korean Reaction

OW121133Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1043 GMT 12 Aug 78 0W

[Text] Seoul, 12 Aug (KYODO)--South Korea expects that the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty will add to peace and stability in the Korean Peninsula, diplomatic observers said Saturday.

They said that North Korea's possible military provocations against the South might be resisted by China more effectively as a result of the new relationship between Tokyo and Peking.

The diplomatic merit for South Korea is that it can possibly explore ways of non-political cooperation with China through Japan, they said. The observers also said that the conclusion of the treaty would help boost the domestic position of the government of Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda. This will certainly be welcome to the South Korean Government, they added. However, South Korea, which regards China as one of its future competitors in the overseas exports markets, naturally does not want to see economic cooperation progress rapidly between Japan and China, the observers said.

KYODO ANALYZES HUA VISIT TO ROMANIA, YUGOSLAVIA, IRAN

W121119Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1055 GMT 12 Aug 78 CW

[Text] Peking, 12 Aug (KYODO)--Chairman Hua Kuo-feng is scheduled to leave on a tour of Romania and Yugoslavia as well as Iran next Monday as the first Chinese Communist Party head to visit European countries beyond the Soviet Union. Hua's tour, a sequel to his visit to North Korea and Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's visit to Nepal, both made early this year, will have plenty of strategic implications. Sino-Soviet rivalry, it is noted, is most intense in the Balkan Peninsula and Indian Ocean area.

Romanian President Nicolae Ceaucescu, the head of the first of the three countries to be visited by the chairman, has been concerned about the situation. The president was reported to have proposed to Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev possible measures for improved relations between the two socialist giants during their Crimean talk on August [date indistinct].

He was also reported to have made a speech recently in his country expressing his concern about the baneful influences of the rivalry between China and the Soviet Union. Ceaucescu is expected to give Hua a report on his contact with Brezhnev in groping for ways to ease Sino-Soviet and Sino-Vietnamese tension.

Hua, on his part, is expected to advocate an expanded anti-Soviet unified front, citing recent Russian moves in Asia and Africa. Meanwhile, there is a strong probability that the 10th anniversary of the Soviet armed intervention in Czechoslovakia will arrive during Hua's stay in Yugoslavia. This would give the Chinese chairman an opportunity for exhortation against the continued threat of "Soviet expansionism."

His visit to Iran on the final leg of his tour is to be made ostensibly in return for Princess Pahlavi's visit to Peking in 1972. The rare Chinese visit will signify Chinese efforts to strengthen their ties with Middle East nations, it is believed.

INDIAN FOREIGN MINISTER VAJPAYEE ARRIVES

W140408Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0405 GMT 14 Aug 78 CW

[Text] Tokyo, 14 Aug (KYODO)--Indian External Affairs Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee arrived in Tokyo Monday for a four-day visit as the guest of the government. Vajpayee and his party proceeded to their quarters at the Imperial Hotel following their arrival at Narita Airport. Vajpayee, the first Indian state minister in charge of foreign affairs to visit Japan in five years, is scheduled to hold regular consultation with Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda during his stay in Japan.

EX-EMBASSY TRADE MINISTER USHIBA REPORTS ON ASEAN TOUR

WI110545 Tokyo KYODO in English 1023 JMT 11 Aug 78 0W

[Text] Tokyo, 11 Aug (KYODO)--External Economic Affairs Minister Nobuhiko Ushiba said Friday government leaders of the eight Asian and Pacific countries he recently visited highly evaluated the results of the seven-nation economic summit in Bonn.

Ushiba said the leaders attached special importance to efforts made by Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda at the summit to have the other six industrialized nations take into consideration the views and wishes of Asian nations regarding such matters as their future economic growth, international trade and the so-called "North-South" question.

Ushiba made the remarks when he reported on his tour at the day's regular Cabinet meeting. He visited the five member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)--Thailand, Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia and Singapore--and Burma, Australia and New Zealand recently to brief their leaders on the outcome of the Bonn summit held July 16 and 17.

Ushiba also said the leaders of the eight nations showed strong interest in monetary problems, especially the yen's sharp appreciation against the U.S. dollar. He said they expressed concern that the yen's appreciation may accelerate inflation in their countries through increased prices of commodities they import from Japan and that they may also have to bear increased repayment burdens for their yen loans from Japan.

The minister also said the ASEAN nations and Burma place great expectations on Japan's stepped-up imports of commodities, its economic cooperation in their industrial development and its efforts for stabilization of prices of primary products. In implementing Japan's economic cooperation policy, he said, the government should pay due attention to such expectations. He also reported Indonesia President Suharto expressed the hope to visit Japan next year.

Australian and New Zealand leaders are closely watching to what extent the Bonn agreements on the international monetary question and energy would produce concrete results, he also said.

NEW ZEALAND'S MULDOON CALLS FOR FURTHER FISHERY TALKS

WI140453V Tokyo KYODO in English 0320 JMT 14 Aug 78 0W

[Text] Wellington, 14 Aug (KYODO)--New Zealand Prime Minister Robert Muldoon said Monday more negotiations are necessary between New Zealand and Japan before the signing of a bilateral fishery agreement. He made the statement after a Japanese delegation, now here for negotiations with the New Zealand Government on the agreement, informed Ian Stewart, Wellington's chief negotiator, of the Japanese Government's attitude toward a new request Muldoon made last week regarding the fishery accord.

Speaking to reporters after a cabinet meeting, Muldoon said the Japanese attitude would be studied in detail at another Cabinet meeting Monday afternoon. He added that the draft accord so far worked out between the two countries did not sufficiently state that interests of New Zealand and Japan were closely interrelated in various fields. Thus, it is necessary for the two countries to continue negotiations, he said.

Muldoon said last Thursday his government would not sign the fishery agreement unless Japan gave a clearcut assurance on its imports of agricultural products from New Zealand in exchange for Japanese access to waters within New Zealand's 200-mile economic zone.

PRC PARTY FUNCTIONARIES FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION ARRIVES

SK152351Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2400 GMT 12 Aug 78 SK

[Text] The friendship delegation of functionaries of the Chinese Communist Party headed by Yang Ching-jen, member of the party Central Committee and vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, along with Tseng Chih, leading member of the Organization Department of the party Central Committee and Li Yi-fei, director of the Political Department of the party school of the party Central Committee, as deputy leaders arrived in Pyongyang on 12 August by plane. Greeting the delegation at the airport were Comrade Kim Yong-nam, functionaries concerned Ho Chong-suk, Kim Kil-hyon, Kim Hyong-yol, Hong Il-chon, An Tong-yun and Ko Song-il, and Chinese Ambassador to the DPRK Lu Chih-hsien and embassy staff. Lovely children presented bouquets to the delegation.

12 August Banquet

SK151150Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0925 GMT 13 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Aug (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea arranged a banquet on the evening of August 12 at the People's Palace of Culture in honor of a friendship delegation of workers of the Communist Party of China.

Invited to the banquet were the members of the delegation with Yang Ching-jen, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, as its head and with Tseng Chih, leading member of the Organization Department of the Central Committee of the CCP, and Li Yi-fei, director of the Political Department of the party school of the Central Committee of the CCP, as its deputy heads. Ambassador Lu Chih-hsien and staffers of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang were also invited.

Present there were Comrades Kye Ung-tae and Kim Yong-nam, and Ho Chong-suk, Kim Kil-hyon, Kim Hyong-yol, Hong Il-chon, An Tong-yun, Ko Song-il and other personages concerned.

Comrade Kim Yong-nam spoke first at the banquet. He said that, holding aloft the strategic policy put forward by the 11th national congress of the party, the fraternal Chinese people are waging an energetic struggle to bring about great order and unity across the land and carry into practice the four modernizations of agriculture, industry, defence, and science and technology and effecting a great innovation and upsurge in all fields of socialist construction. He noted that the vigorous advance of the Chinese revolution and its innovative successes were all possible thanks to the correct policy and energetic leadership of the Communist Party of China headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng along the line of the proletarian revolution of Comrade Mao Tsetung and declared that our people always rejoice over these successes as over their own and warmly hailed them.

Yang Ching-jen spoke next. He said that over the last scores of years Comrade Kim Il-song has led the Korean revolution and construction constantly to a new victory by applying the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism to the specific conditions of the Korean revolution and that the Korean people owe all their successes to the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song. Recalling that Comrade Kim Il-song put forward the well-known three principles and five-point policy for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, he stressed: The Communist Party of China and the Chinese people invariably and resolutely support these correct policy and principled stand.

The U.S. Government must immediately and totally withdraw its aggression troops and combat equipment from South Korea and stop encouraging the Pak Chong-hui clique to obstruct Korea's reunification.

The speakers stressed that Korea-China friendship is flowering more beautifully thanks to the deep concern and consideration of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our people, and Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, the wise leader of the Chinese people, and that the Korean visit of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng in May was a significant event which added another shining chapter to the annals of this friendship. The attendants of the banquet drank toasts to the indestructible militant friendship and solidarity between the parties and peoples of Korea and China, to the good health and long life of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng. The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. The friendship delegation arrived in Pyongyang on August 12 by plane.

LIBYAN GOVERNMENT DELEGATION IN PYONGYANG

11 August Arrival

SK111611 PYongyang KCNA in English 1538 GMT 11 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Aug (KCNA)--A delegation of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah headed by Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud, member of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah, arrived in Pyongyang on August 11 by special plane for an official goodwill visit to our country at the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The wife of His Excellency 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud arrived here together with the delegation.

The delegation consists of Muhammad Ahmad al-Manqush, secretary of housing of the General People's Committee; 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam at-Turayki, secretary of foreign affairs of the General People's Committee; Ahmad al-Atrash, assistant permanent secretary in charge of technique of the Secretariat of Foreign Affairs of the General People's Committee; and others. The delegations suite also arrived here. Placed with due respect at the airport were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, and a portrait of His Excellency Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, general secretary of the General People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah. Seen there were sloganboards reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live His Excellency Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the great September 1 revolution!"

Set up at the airport where the flags of our country and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah were flying were streamers bearing the words "Warm welcome to the delegation of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah headed by His Excellency 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud!" and "Long live the friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Libyan peoples!" A large crowd of working people in the city warmly greeted the delegation at the airport. It was also met at the airport by Comrade Pak Song-chol and his wife, Comrade Ho Tam, Comrade Kim Man-kum, and personages concerned. Present at the airport were diplomatic envoys of China and Arab countries in Pyongyang.

A welcoming function took place at the airport. After the playing of the national anthems of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah and our country, His Excellency 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud, in company with Comrade Pak Song-chol, reviewed a guard of honour of the Korean People's Army. Then the guests headed for a guest house.

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NORTH KOREA

Meeting With Pak Song-chol

TK120421Y Pyongyang KINA in English 0640 GMT 12 Aug 78 UK

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Aug (KCNA)--Comrade Pak Song-chol on August 11 met and had a friendly conversation with the delegation of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah (SPLAJ) when it paid a courtesy call on him. Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation of the SPLAJ headed by His Excellency Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud, member of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress of the SPLAJ. On hand were Comrades Ho Tam and Kong Chin-tae and personages concerned Choe Chong-kun, Yi Hwa-son, Kim Chung-il and Kim Pyong-ik.

11 August Banquet Speeches

TK12117Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 11 Aug 78 UK

[Report on 11 August banquet for Libyan delegation headed by Maj 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud]

[Text] DPRK Central People's Committee arranged a banquet on evening of 11 August in the People's Cultural Palace in honor of the delegation of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah, which is on an official friendship visit to our country. His Excellency Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud and his wife and members of the delegation of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah were invited to the banquet. Comrade Pak Song-chol and his wife, comrades Ho Tam, Kim Man-kum, Kong Chin-tae and other personages concerned Yim Sung-ku, Yi Chang-son, Choe Chong-kon, Kim Yong-tae, Pak Pyong-kuk, Yi Hwa-son, Kim Chung-il and Kim Chong-il were on hand.

Comrade Pak Song-chol and His Excellency 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud spoke at the banquet. The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere and an art performance was held by the artists of Pyongyang city. The banquet speech of Comrade Pak Song-chol is as follows:

It is our great pleasure to meet the honorable guests of Libya who came a long way from the African Continent. In accordance with an authorization, I wish to extend, in the name of the Government of the DPRK and all Korean people, a warm welcome to the delegation of the Socialist People's Libyan Jamahiriyyah led by His Excellency Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud, a member of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah. In recent years, more frequent visits have been made between our two nations, and relations and contacts are more closely maintained in all fields. These mutual visits and contacts show that the friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Korea and Libya are daily growing deeper. Your visit to our nation will contribute greatly towards deepening the understanding and further expanding and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples.

The Korean and Libyan peoples gallantly fought against imperialism and colonialism in the past, and are jointly struggling shoulder to shoulder to build a new, prosperous society on the same road of independence. Our people value their friendship with the Libyan people and always follow with interest their struggle for building a new society.

Today, the industrious and courageous Libyan people, under the correct guidance of respected His Excellency Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, general secretary of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Jamahiriyyah, have turned out in a struggle to build a new, prosperous Libya and are vigorously advancing, upholding the slogan of "people's revolution."

Developing the valiant national spirit and national culture, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah also devotes itself to the training of the people's cadre, and has scored great achievements in the fulfillment of the 5-year economic development plan which began in 1976.

Your nation has taken decisive and revolutionary actions to nationalize monopolistic foreign firms, which served as a means of colonial oppression and domination by the imperialists, to abolish the imperialists' military bases and to expel the aggressive forces.

Because of the revolutionary principles you adhere to in the struggle of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism, and thanks to the vigorous efforts you made to preserve the dignity of Arab people and to enhance and develop the nonaligned movement, Libya's prestige in the international stage is increasing day by day. Our people wholeheartedly congratulate all the achievements made by the Libyan people and wish further achievements in their future struggle.

Comrades and friends: The Korean people built a socialist nation with independence, self-reliance and freedom in a short period of history under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, materializing the chhuche ideology advanced by him in all sectors of revolution and construction.

Today our people are daily effecting new innovations in all sectors of the people's economy, so as to fulfill ahead of schedule the 1st year target of the magnificent Second 7-Year Plan put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to greet the 30th anniversary of the founding of the republic as a great festival for victory.

The greatest national task for the Korean people today is to reunify the divided fatherland at the earliest possible date. However, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are constantly scheming to permanently divide our country into two Koreas. The U.S. forces should withdraw from South Korea at once for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Under the active support and encouragement of the peoples of nonaligned countries, including the Libyan people and the world peoples who advocate independence, the Korean people will, without fail, realize the historic cause of the fatherland's reunification by blocking and frustrating domestic and foreign splitists' schemes for fabricating "two Koreas" and for a new war.

I would like to take this opportunity to extend deep gratitude to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah and the Libyan people for their constant and active support of and encouragement to the just cause of our people for the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification. The U.S. imperialists are posing serious threats to peace and security not only in Korea but also in the Middle East and craftily maneuver to split and disintegrate the newly emerging countries.

We strongly denounce the brigandish aggressive maneuvers of the Israeli Zionists who are violating the legitimate rights of the Arab people and imposing all sorts of misfortunes upon them, with the active support of the imperialists. We hold that, for a fair solution of the Middle East problem, and end must be put, first of all, to the aggressive maneuvers of the imperialists and Zionists in this region, that they are made to withdraw from all the Arab territories they are occupying and that the national rights of the Palestinian people be restored. The Korean people will fight till final victory shoulder to shoulder with the Arab peoples, as always, in the struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

We also strongly denounce the policy of racial discrimination by the racist minority in South Africa, support the liberation struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa and express firm solidarity with all the African peoples in their struggle for the complete liberation and unity of Africa.

The present situation in which the imperialists and their stooges are becoming more unscrupulous in their maneuvers for aggression and interference, split and disintegration, urgently demands the newly emerging countries and nonaligned countries to form a united front against imperialism and old and new colonialism and intensify the joint struggle for frustrating their maneuvers.

The recent conference of foreign ministers of the nonaligned countries held in Belgrade greatly contributed toward strengthening the unit and solidarity of the nonaligned movement. The Korean people will always remain firmly united with the people of the newly emerging countries, including the Libyan people, in the joint struggle against imperialism and for independence.

I wish you a joyful and useful stay in our country and hope your visit produces an excellent fruition. I would like to propose a toast to the friendship and unity between the Korean and Libyan peoples, the long life of His Excellency Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the great 1 September revolution of Libya, and his wife; the long life of Comrade Kim Il-sung, the great leader of the Korean people, the long life of the esteemed His Excellency 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud and his wife; and the health of comrades and friends present here.

The speech of His Excellency 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud at the banquet is as follows: I express deep thanks to Your Excellency DPRK Vice President Pak Song-chol and the intimate Korean friends for the warm welcome and hospitality rendered to us on behalf of the delegation of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamhiriyyah and myself.

We believe that our current official visit to your country poses a good occasion for further deepening the relations between the peoples of the two countries of Libya and Korea who are struggling on the same front and in the same trench. By winning freedom through the great 1 September revolution, our Libyan Arab people have become the people who advance at the head of all oppressed and exploited peoples struggling for democracy and new life. Since the great 1 September revolution, we, the Libyan people, have never ceased even a moment the struggle of defending national dignity and realizing the unity of Arabs. Even today, we the Libyan people are constantly waging an arduous but rewarding struggle to safeguard the sacred rights of the African, Asian and Latin American peoples.

The victory in the great 1 September revolution of Libya is the victory of all peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America, including the Korean people, Vietnamese people, Cambodian people, Angolan people, Mozambique people, Guinea-Bissau people, [word indistinct] people and Ethiopian people, who are struggling for reunification and national liberation.

The Libyan revolution dealt the imperialists big blows by abolishing five large military bases in Libya, including foreign military bases. The Libyan revolution bestowed a big victory to all peoples who are struggling for freedom and greatly contributed to the struggle for victory in the cause of freedom.

The great 1 September revolution weakened the imperialists forces by abolishing one of the largest U.S. military bases abroad and a large British military base and thus abolished the imperialists' military bases along the southern coast of the Mediterranean Sea.

The Korean people well know that since the victory in the 1 September revolution of Libya, the Libyan people have supported the Korean people's urgent cause of driving out the U.S. forces and reunifying the country in the international arena, including the United Nations and the nonaligned movement and at regional meetings, and that they supported the admission of the DPRK to the nonaligned movement.

We are very happy to see that the DPRK has become a member nation of the nonaligned movement. This proceeds from our firm stand that the cause for freedom is one. Since the revolution, the Libyan people have regarded the struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples, including the Korean people, as their own struggle, because we are struggling together against the imperialists.

We Libyan people regard the Korean people as our best friend, because the Korean people consider the Arab cause as their own. The Korean people regard the mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization as the Embassy of Palestine. The Korean people are ready to fight in unity with the Arab peoples against the U.S. imperialists and the racist Zionists. The Korean people are a people who are suffering from the division of their country and who underwent suffering from the destruction of the whole country in the criminal war triggered by the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists have military bases in South Korea and are forcing misfortunes upon the Korean people. The Korean people, together with the Arab peoples, have struggled against colonialism and Zionism. We highly appreciate this. We are convinced that as they defeated U.S. imperialism and won victory in the past, the Korean people will in the future, too, completely liberate their fatherland and certainly achieve the reunification of the country.

We always follow and highly appreciate the struggle waged by the Korean people under the leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade President Kim Il-song, and the experiences of the Korean people in their struggle for building the country and a new life with their own efforts. The Korean people, who are blessed with the leadership of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il-song, are well known to our Libyan people and other Arab nations. Our current visit to the DPRK becomes the proof of what I have just mentioned.

We see no need to explain our stand in a tedious way in the talks. We do not see the need for both sides to make efforts to reach an agreement in review, because our stand is very obvious and both sides' stands are always completely in accord with each other. Through this visit we will try to find a practical way to further develop the relations between our two countries. As I have already mentioned, our two countries are geographically far apart from each other, but our goal and principle are the same and we are struggling in the same trench to attain the common goal.

The imperialists, led by the U.S. imperialists, who forced a destructive war and the division of the nation upon the Korean people, and the world Zionists are attempting to divide the Arab people in the Arab land and are working to maintain the Zionists there at the cost of the Palestinian people. The imperialists are maneuvering to force Zionist racism upon Palestine as they forced white racism upon Africa following World War II and are now forcing racism upon Zimbabwe and South Africa.

The imperialist forces which caused the Korean war, and are forcing military bases upon South Korea and Korea's permanent division, are forcing Zionism upon Palestine. So, for the Arab people to struggle against Zionism in the Arab land is just like the struggle against imperialism in Korea, and for the Korean people to fight against imperialism and colonialism in Korea is the same as the struggle against imperialism and colonialism in Palestine and the Arab lands.

As the Korean people oppose the nation's division and the two Koreas plot, the great Chinese people do not acknowledge Taiwan, and Vietnam opposed two Vietnams, our Arab peoples reject the existence of Zionism in Arab lands and demand nothing less than the complete liberation of Palestine. Of course, Palestine has different circumstances than the other Arab countries. Before World War II, the Jews were living together with the Arab people in Palestine. The Jews of that period lived there as the people of Palestine.

We believe that the Korean people will convince themselves of the justnesses of the Algerian people's struggle and the Arab people's task in the future, too, because the Korean people understand these and are filled with determination to fight and advance with the Arab people. We are proud of having on our side the Korean people, who have never accepted the existence of the imperialists in any case.

The courageous Korean people defeated the armies of the U.S. imperialists and Western imperialists and quickly rebuilt their country, which had been totally destroyed by them. We admire that greatly. We will fight on the same front with you Korean people till you expel the U.S. imperialists and reunify Korea and till an end is put to racism in the Arab lands and Palestine is completely liberated.

We will fight till final victory in the struggle for our common cause, the cause of freedom, the common cause of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples and till the imperialists are completely wiped out, capitalism is thoroughly liquidated and racism is completely swept away in all regions, including Zimbabwe, South Africa and Namibia.

Your Excellency Vice President and your wife, and all friends here, I do not want to talk further except about the relationship between our two countries. The good relations and bilateral cooperation between our two countries not only serve the interests of Libya and Korea but also contribute to further increasing the role of the two countries in the world arena.

So we have come here to your friendly nation with good feelings. We are ready to continuously promote maximum cooperation with your country. I and my delegation have come here with the noble greetings of our leader, the members of the General Secretariat and the Libyan people to President Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, and to all the Korean people and the fighters in Korea. I wish President Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, and our revolutionary leader long lives and am firmly convinced that the Libyan and Korean peoples will attain greater results in their struggle for the creation of new life. I wish good health to Your Excellency Vice President Pak Song-chol and your wife, and to comrades and friends in attendance here. Thank you.

Government Delegations' Talks

SK131017Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0905 GMT 13 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Aug (KCNA) --Talks were held in Pyongyang on August 11 between the government delegations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

Present at the talks on our side were Comrade Pak Song-chol, Comrade Ho Tam, Comrade Kong Chin-tae and personages concerned Yi Hwa-son and Kim Chong-il.

Present there on the opposite side were His Excellency Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud, member of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; Muhammad Ahmad al-Manqush, secretary of housing of the General People's Committee; 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam at-Turayki, secretary of foreign affairs and the General People's Committee; Ahmad al-Attrash, assistant permanent secretary in charge of technique of the Secretariat of Foreign Affairs of the General People's Committee; and Ibrahim 'Ali al-Jarbi, director of the Asian Department of the Secretariat of Foreign Affairs of the General People's Committee.

At the talks the two sides exchanged views on further developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries and on questions of common concern and reached a complete identity of views on the matters discussed. The talks passed in a friendly atmosphere.

Foreign Ministers' Talks

SK131018Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0922 GMT 13 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Aug (KCNA)--Talks were held on August 12 in Pyongyang between Ho Tam, vice-premier and foreign minister of our country, and 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam at-Turayki, secretary of foreign affairs of the General People's Committee of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

Present there on our side was personage concerned Kim Chong-il and on the opposite side was Ibrahim 'Ali al-Jarbi, director of the Asian department of the Secretariat of Foreign Affairs of the General People's Committee.

At the talks, the two sides exchanged views on further developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and on a number of questions of common concern and reached an identity of views on the matters discussed. The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Attends Revolutionary Opera

SK131020Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0834 GMT 13 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Aug (KCNA)--The revolutionary opera "The Flower Girl" was performed at the Mansudae Art Theatre on the evening of August 12 in honour of the delegation of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya [SPLAJ] on an official goodwill visit to our country.

Invited to see the performance were His Excellency Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud, member of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress of the SPLAJ, and his wife; and members of the delegation of the SPLAJ and the suite.

Seeing the performance in company with the guests were Comrade Pak Song-chol and his wife, Comrade Ho Tam, Comrade Kong Chin-tae, and personage concerned Kim Chong-il.

At the end of the performance, His Excellency 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud, together with Comrade Pak Song-chol, mounted the stage and presented a floral basket to the artists, congratulating them on their successful performance, and faced the camera with them.

Visits Historic Sites

SK131021Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0853 GMT 13 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Aug (KCNA)--The delegation of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya headed by His Excellency Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud, member of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, on an official goodwill visit to our country visited historic Mangyongdae on August 12. The guests were accompanied by comrade Pak Song-chol and his wife.

They first went to the native home in Mangyongdae where the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung was born and spent his childhood, cultivating his grand aspirations for revolution. There they heard about the glorious and brilliant revolutionary history of the respected and beloved leader and saw with deep interests the historic mementoes preserved with good care in this historic house.

The guests posed for a photograph before the native house in Mangyongdae, then they climbed the Mangyong-bong hill and saw the study and wrestling sites.

The guests went to the Pyongyang metro, where they got into an electric car and inspected different stations. The delegation also went round the central industrial-agricultural exhibition. Seeing the exhibits with keen interests, the guests congratulated the Korean people on the successes they have made in building an independent national economy under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The wife of His Excellency 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud was a guest at the Pyongyang Embroidery Institute.

Meets Kim Il-song

SK140348Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 14 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Aug (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on August 13 received the delegation of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

Present on the occasion were head of the delegation His Excellency Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud, member of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, and his wife and members of the delegation. Comrades Pak Song-chol, Ho Tam and Kong Chin-tae were present there.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Kim Il-song Hosts Dinner

SK140349Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 14 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Aug (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and his wife arranged a dinner on August 13, for the delegation of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. Invited to the dinner were head of the delegation His Excellency Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud, member of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, and his wife and member of the delegation.

Comrade Pak Song-chol and his wife, Comrade Ho Tam, Comrade Kong Chin-tae and personages concerned were present there. The dinner passed in an amicable atmosphere.

NODONG SINMUN SCORES U.S. PLANS TO SELL WEAPONS TO ROK

SK130814Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2255 GMT 12 Aug 78 SK

[NODONG SINMUN 13 Aug commentary: "Dangerous Acts Which Fan War Fever"]

[Text] According to a report, the U.S. Defense Department on 11 August reported its \$87.9 million weapons sales program to the U.S. Congress which includes more than 1,100 anti-tank TOW missiles, to strengthen the fire power of the South Korean puppet army. This offering of weapons is endorsed with the tag of compensatory measures for withdrawal of the U.S. ground forces which are forcibly occupying South Korea.

Under the pretext of compensatory measures, the United States is turning over modern military equipment, including aircraft, rockets, ships, tanks and large-caliber guns, to South Korea to reinforce the South Korean puppets' war potential, and is attempting to supply numerous lethal weapons worth \$8 billion in the next 4 or 5 years. Because of this maneuvering by the U.S. imperialists, South Korea is turning into a powder keg filled with lethal weapons and a dangerous hotbed for war. This shows that the U.S. imperialists' strategic plan to strengthen South Korea as a forward position for war against the DPRK and other nations is rapidly being carried out.

The United States is going in a completely opposite direction from its pledge of troop withdrawal as time passes. Behind the signboard of troop withdrawal, the United States is bringing into South Korea more than it is taking out, strengthening its forces in South Korea, including the air force and navy, and is actively increasing the puppets' military potentials. This is a dangerous act aggravating tension in Korea. It is clear that the enormous amounts of lethal weapons brought into South Korea by the U.S. imperialists will fan the war fever of the Pak Chong-hui fascist clique, which seeks to survive through warfare, and is aimed at further driving the puppets to ignite a war against the northern half of the republic.

Raving about "combat readiness" and "destruction of the enemy in the initial battle", the South Korean puppets are constantly waging extremely adventurous war exercises, simulating an aggression against the northern half of the republic, in the areas near the Military Demarcation Line and in the eastern, western and southern seas with weapons provided by their U.S. masters.

The South Korea-U.S. security consultative meeting, which was held in the United States sometime ago, agreed on the establishment of the South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command in South Korea within this year. The United States further guaranteed the South Korean puppets of immediate and effective support through the deployment of a large-scale contingent of U.S. forces in case of an emergency in Korea.

This exposes the vicious maneuver by the U.S. imperialists to carry out an all-out war, as soon as a war is ignited by the South Korean puppets at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, with enormous numbers of U.S. forces poured into South Korea through the strategy of so-called "speed war" and "prompt resolution".

It is no secret that the U.S. imperialists have organized mobile strike forces to be deployed on the Korean front in an emergency and are conducting special training for them. The U.S. imperialists today are openly raving about the possibility of even using nuclear weapons if a war breaks out in Korea.

All the facts show that the so-called southward invasion that the U.S. imperialists and their stooges clamor about is nothing more than a tactic to conceal their scheming for northward war provocation. Because of the reckless war maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, the dark cloud of war in Korea is growing larger, involving the danger of nuclear war. That the U.S. imperialists are increasing their military aid to the South Korean puppets under the signboard of troop withdrawal, aims at supporting by force the two Korea plot, seizing South Korea as a permanent colony and military base and conducting aggression against all of Korea.

The war maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges are creating a grave obstacle to peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea, and serve as the main causes of the threat to peace in Asia and the world. The U.S. imperialists should stop driving the South Korean puppets into war, and should completely withdraw all their troops and massive lethal weapons from South Korea.

PARTY PAPER CHARGES U.S. 'MANEUVERS TO PROVOKE ANOTHER WAR IN KOREA'

SK140215Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2253 GMT 12 Aug 78 SK

[NODONG SINMUN 14 August commentary: "The U.S. imperialists Should Stop Maneuvers To Provoke Another War in Korea and Withdraw From South Korea Immediately"]

[Text] Our people's unanimous desire is to eliminate the danger of war, preserve peace and attain the peaceful reunification of the country at the earliest possible date. Because of the war policy and maneuvers for national division of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, peace in our country has been constantly threatened and the danger of perpetual division has been deepened more and more.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: Further retreating from their pledge to withdraw U.S. forces from South Korea, the U.S. authorities have accelerated war preparations and armament expansion on an unprecedented scale.

Despite the Korean and world peace-loving people's unanimous demand for an end to the maneuvers for division and war provocation in Korea, today the imperialists and their stooges, holding up the superficial slogan of troop withdrawal, have reinforced their aggressive forces in South Korea on a large scale and have continuously kicked up dangerous war exercise rackets.

As parts of the maneuvers to prepare for another war, the U.S. imperialists have above all reinforced the aggressive forces in South Korea. The manpower of their forces forcefully occupying South Korea has increased over that prior to the announcement of the troop withdrawal plan. According to data released thus far, the manpower of U.S. forces forcefully occupying South Korea as of the end of March this year showed an increase of about 900 over the end of last year. It is expected that the manpower of U.S. Air Force units in South Korea will be increased by 20 percent.

In order to reinforce the offensive strength of their forces forcefully occupying South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have assembled combat units of U.S. Army Navy and Air Force in South Korea and in areas surrounding it. This is proven by the fact that the United States, having decided to assign another large tank battalion equipped with M-60A1 tanks to the U.S. 2d Infantry Division forcefully occupying South Korea, is shipping equipment to South Korea to this end and has been busy making preparations for the deployment of more than 270 various aircraft including F-15 Eagles and F-4E Phantoms to South Korea and the Pacific region in fiscal year 1978 in accordance with the tactical deployment plan of the U.S. Air Force. The U.S. House recently approved an appropriation of \$23 million for U.S. military construction in South Korea in fiscal year 1979. According to the rascals, this money will be used for military construction by the U.S. forces, such as the construction of military facilities in South Korea for fuel and ammunition storage and for airfields.

Such maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists to reinforce their military capability shows that the troop withdrawal they loudly talk about is nothing but a strategic redeployment of their forces forcefully occupying South Korea, the deployment of reserve forces and the reinforcement of their armed forces. It is only a method to conceal their wicked plot to provoke a war in Korea.

The U.S. imperialists, talking about security and military balance, have been frantically running amuck to reinforce their aggressive forces in South Korea, to transfer modern mass destructive weapons and military equipment to the South Korean puppet clique, to give the clique a huge amount of military aid and to augment the war potential of South Korea.

The imperialists have already transferred 17 billion won of various lethal weapons to the puppet clique on the pretext of military aid to South Korea. These weapons include various missiles, including Honest John rockets, various warships, fighter bombers and anti-aircraft helicopters. In addition to this, while talking about compensatory measures in connection with the troop withdrawal, they continue to transfer huge quantities of lethal weapons to the puppet clique. They are busy making preparations to transfer to the U.S. just \$800 million worth of the military equipment of U.S. forces and to provide \$100 million in foreign military sales credit and a \$90 million armament stockpile fund in fiscal year 1970. The United States aims to transfer to the South Korean puppet armed forces some 200 M-48 tanks, an honest John battalion, various artillery, helicopters and radar sets. The U.S. imperialists' plan to ship about \$800 million worth of weapons to South Korea in the next 4 to 5 years.

The U.S. imperialists have already formulated a plan stating the timing, procedures and force size for immediately deploying their forces to Korea from Japan and the U.S. mainland in case of emergency, and have accelerated the execution of this plan. According to a recent... congressional report, the U.S. Department of Defense has decided to dispatch to South Korea such combat forces as nine air force squadrons from the western Pacific, three brigades of the U.S. 3d Marine Division and 20 to 25 warships of the U.S. 7th Fleet, and to mobilize even troops from the U.S. mainland to support ground forces in South Korea. In order to complete the establishment of a war command system, the imperialists plan to establish the South Korea-U.S. Combined Command this year.

Even more grave is that the imperialists have formulated an emergency plan for a nuclear war against the Korean people and have blatantly accelerated preparations for it. The... imperialists have deployed many nuclear weapons in South Korea and at their military bases in Japan and the Pacific. U.S. imperialists aircraft carriers and submarines are capable of carrying and launching nuclear weapons are cruising the sea near our country, and B-52 strategic bombers carrying nuclear weapons have frequently flown to South Korea, repeatedly staging bombing exercises. This clearly shows the ugly nature of the U.S. imperialists as nuclear war maniacs and reveals the wicked and heinous nature of their tendencies to prepare for another war under the slogan of "troop withdrawals."

In addition, the U.S. imperialists, along with the puppet clique, have kicked up war exercises天天 against our republic everyday. The South Korea-U.S. joint military exercise staged in South Korea in March this year was the largest military exercise since the Korean War, involving the mobilization of more than 118,000 men of the South Korean puppet forces, troops of the U.S. forces occupying South Korea and U.S. reinforcements from the U.S. mainland and the Pacific region; hundreds of U.S. aircraft, including B-52 strategic bombers and F-111 swing-wing fighter bombers; and U.S. naval forces including various warships such as the carrier Midway.

It is also well known that this war exercise, which mobilized troops of the United States and the South Korean puppet clique from all branches and encompassed all types of operations such as ground and landing operations, bombing exercises and exercises involving the dropping of heavy equipment by parachute, was an experiment designed to invade our republic from the air, land and sea. Since March the U.S. imperialists have frequently staged war exercises which closely resemble real war, such as South Korea-U.S. river-crossings and amphibious operations.

These facts clearly show that the U.S. imperialists are the destroyers of peace who have heightened tension in our country, most heinous, brutal aggressors who have recklessly run amuck to ignite the flames of another war in Korea and ringleaders of war.

The U.S. imperialists have frantically run amuck to reinforce their military capability in South Korea. This has been motivated by their wicked aim to frustrate with arms our people's desire for the fatherland's reunification, at perpetuating their forcible occupation of South Korea, at maintaining the rule of the staggering puppet clique by giving it more bayonets and at invading all of Korea. Yet, the U.S. imperialists have cunningly tried to justify their maneuvers to reinforce their military capability in South Korea and to prepare for war by "talking about" "security" and "military balance."

But this is only preposterous sophistry. Peace is threatened today in Korea and the danger of war has not been eliminated because the imperialists forcefully occupying South Korea have accelerated war preparations. It is obvious to everyone that if the imperialists stop their war maneuvers and withdraw from South Korea, the danger of war will be eliminated in our country and a favorable situation will develop for peace and peaceful reunification.

Demanding the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea and supporting our people's cause of the fatherland's reunification has today become a strong trend of the times. If the imperialists, despite the strong demand of all the Korean people and the progressive world people, do not withdraw from South Korea but continue to cling to acts reinforcing their military capability and preparing for war, these rascals will not be able to avoid more bitter denunciation from the world people as the traitors and aggressors who betray and fool world public opinion.

The United States should look closely at the trend of history, refrain from recklessly running amuck and withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking with them all their forces and lethal weapons, including nuclear weapons. The Korean people will never tolerate the maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to provoke another war and fabricate "two Koreas."

KIM IL-SONG GREETES CONGO LEADER ON ANNIVERSARY

SK1217041 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1623 GMT 12 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Aug (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to Joachim Yhombi-Opango, chairman of the Military Committee of the Congolese Workers Party, president, head of state and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of the Congo, on the 15th anniversary of the victory of the August revolution, the national holiday of the Congolese people. The message reads:

Comrade Joachim Yhombi-Opango, chairman of the Military Committee, Congolese Workers Party; president, head of state and chairman of the Council of Ministers, People's Republic of the Congo, Brazzaville

On the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the victory of the August revolution, the national holiday of the Congolese people, I, in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and in my own, extend warm congratulations and greetings to you and, through you, to the Military Committee of the Congolese Workers Party, the Government of the People's Republic of the Congo and the friendly Congolese people.

The Congolese people who embarked upon the road of building a new life under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence after the victory of the revolution have made big advance in the struggle for liquidating the aftermath of the colonial rule and achieving social and economic changes, frustrating the repeated subversive manoeuvres and sabotages of the ene

The Chinese people, like ours, in the vigorous struggle the Congolese people, closely united under the leadership of the Congolese Workers Party headed by you, are waging to build an independent and prosperous, new Congo, courageously overcoming all difficulties and advancing toward socialism. We are very satisfied with the excellent success of your visit to our country in May and believe that the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the two countries will expand and develop in various fields in the future. I take this opportunity to sincerely wish you and the Congolese people greater success in the future struggle for attaining the sacred goal of the building of a new society.

[Signed] Kim Il-sung, general secretary of the Central Committee, Workers Party of Korea; president, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Pyongyang, August 12, 1978

VICE PRESIDENT KANG MEETS DEPARTING NIGERIAN ENVOY

JK120424Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 12 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Aug (KCNA) --Vice-President Kang Yang-uk August 11 met and had a friendly conversation with I. Tanko Yusuf, ambassador of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, who paid a farewell call on him before returning home at the recall of his home government. Present on the occasion was personage concerned Yi Song-hui.

PA TY DELEGATION RETURNS FROM POLAND, ROMANIA

JK120422Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 12 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Aug (KCNA) --The party workers delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Yun Tok-san returned home on August 10 by plane after a visit to Romania and Poland.

CEAUSESCU-LED DELEGATION'S VISIT TO USSR REPORTED

JK111117Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 11 Aug 78 SK

[Text] According to a report, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu recently visited the Soviet Union at the invitation of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Leonid Brezhnev. Leonid Brezhnev and Nicolae Ceausescu had a meeting at the Kremlin. The meeting was attended by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and other personages concerned from the Soviet side, and by Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and other personages concerned from the Romanian side. The meeting discussed the basic direction and prospects of the development of cooperation in various fields between the CPSU and the Romanian Communist Party and between the Soviet people and the Romanian people.

FERIAL MEETS WITH SUPPORTER OF REUNIFICATION

JK120417Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 12 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Aug (KCNA) --Comrade Kim Yong-nam August 11 received and had a friendly conversation with Frd. Jean Ziegler, vice-chairman of the Geneva Committee for Supporting Korea's Unification, who is a Socialist member of the Parliament of the Confederation of Switzerland and vice-chairman of the Commission of Foreign Affairs of the Parliament. Present there was personage concerned Kim Jong-sun.

RED CROSS PROPOSES RESUMPTION OF NORTH-SOUTH TALKS

SK1201-9Y Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0100 GMT 12 Aug 78 SK

[Text] President of the ROK Red Cross Yi Ho proposed today that the presidents of the Red Cross societies of North and South Korea hold talks in Panmunjom, Seoul, Pyongyang or any other places agreeable to both parties, to normalize the North-South Korea Red Cross Talks which have been discontinued.

In a statement on the occasion of the 7th anniversary of the North-South Red Cross Talks on 12 August, President Yi Ho urged the North Korean Red Cross not to defy the cherished desire of 50 million compatriots and the wishes of 10 million separated families today when we observe 33rd anniversary of the fatherland's liberation. He further stated that he hopes the North Korean Red Cross will respond to this proposal to open the humanitarian Red Cross talks.

Seven years have passed since the ROK Red Cross held the North-South Korean Red Cross meeting on 12 August 1971 to achieve the reunion of 10 million separated families. However, the North Korean Red Cross unilaterally stopped the meeting after the seventh main session held in March 1973 in Pyongyang, and on 31 August 1976 it cut off the direct telephonic line between the North and South Red Cross which had been in operation for 5 years.

He said that the day is gone when the difference in ideology and system between the North and South Korea can block the reunion of 10 million separated families, and the ROK Red Cross will make every effort to fulfill the ardent desire of the separated families in South and North Korea with faithfulness and patience.

DETAILS ON KIM TESTIMONY TO BE RESOLVED SOON

SK140057Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0050 GMT 14 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 14 Aug (HAPTONG)--Bilateral disputes between Korea and the U.S. over the procedures for written testimony by a former Korean diplomat on his role in the alleged Korean payoff scandal are expected to be settled when Foreign Minister Pak Tong-chin returns home today from his African tour, a Foreign Ministry source said today. Negotiations over the disputes stemming from a U.S. demand for Korean Government guarantee of the substance of Kim Tong-cho's written reply have remained deadlocked since early this month. Seoul has balked at the U.S. suggestion, saying the government can not dictate to a private citizen how to write a letter.

Vice Foreign Minister Yi Mun-yong, when asked about the prospect for a settlement of the disputes, said last week they would be resolved around the middle of this month. He added that the U.S. Congress was expected to transmit written inquiries in the second half of this month.

Both Seoul and Washington have agreed to a formula of written testimony by Kim under which he is obliged to furnish his knowledge of the alleged Korean payoff scheme to the U.S. Congress in writing in response to American congressional inquiries, in lieu of his personal appearance before U.S. congressional panels. The U.S. Congress, however, is still withholding implementation of the agreed formula, apparently because of Korea's refusal to accede to its demand.

SEOUL SINMUN COMMENTS ON RECENT PRC-JAPAN TREATY

SK140928Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0824 GMT 14 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 14 Aug (HAPTONG)--The impact of the peace and friendship treaty just concluded between Japan and China may be initially felt on the Korean Peninsula in terms of possible Soviet repercussion, the official SEOUL SINMUN cautiously commented today.

In a lengthy editorial, the government-owned newspaper said that the northeast Asian peace as a whole is now put on crucial test with the dawning of a new era which can be characterized by China's alignment with both Japan and the United States against the Soviet Union.

To counter this anti-Soviet alignment, the paper wrote, the Soviet Union would certainly try to find a way out, and an initial course for the Soviets to take is to court North Korea, to which the Soviets have long attached military importance for its strategic location.

Such being the case, Moscow leaders would make more positive efforts to win over Pyongyang to their bloc, and for this, they will increase military and economic supplies to the belligerent North Koreans which will only augur ill for the Korean situation, the paper added. The newspaper then warned against any hasty Tokyo government efforts toward rapprochement with North Korea, without a reciprocal Peking move toward the Seoul government.

COMMERCE MINISTERS CONFERENCE WITH CANADA PREVIEWED

SK140116Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0105 GMT 14 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 14 Aug (HAPTONG)--South Korea and Canada will hold their fifth commerce ministers conference in Seoul for four days beginning Wednesday. The Seoul meeting will be attended by an eight-man Korean delegation led by Commerce-Industry Minister Choe Kak-kyu and an eight-man Canadian team headed by Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce Jack H. Horner.

The Seoul meeting will review trade volume between the two countries and discuss issues related to Korea's bid to promote developmental imports of key raw materials such as coal, iron ore and uranium. Other major topics will be the promotion of economic cooperation, conclusion of an industrial rights protection agreement, a double taxation prevention agreement and an aviation agreement, and the joint advancement of Korean and Canadian construction firms to third countries.

At the Seoul meeting, the Korean side will ask Canada to ease its restrictions on imports from Korea and to give favorable consideration in the allocation of Canada's fish quota for South Korean fishing fleets, informed sources here said. The Canadian delegation expects Korea to increase its imports from Canada of farm products including barley and wheat, the sources said. Canadian Minister Horner is scheduled to arrive here Tuesday at the head of the Canadian delegation to the Seoul talks, they added.

FOREIGN MINISTER PAK TO RETURN FROM AFRICA 14 AUGUST

SK140100Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0059 GMT 14 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 14 Aug (HAPTONG)--Foreign Minister Pak Tong-Chin is to return home today from a week-long goodwill African tour which took him to Niger, Ivory Coast and Sierra Leone. While in the Western African countries, the top Korean diplomat enlisted their support for South Korea at the forthcoming General Assembly of the United Nations and discussed with government leaders of the nations ways to promote friendly and economic relations between them and Korea.

OPPOSITION DEMANDS RESIGNATION OF JUSTICE MINISTER

SK140107Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0101 GMT 14 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 14 Aug (HAPTONG)--The opposition New Democratic Party today submitted to the National Assembly a motion demanding the resignation of Justice Minister Yi Son-chung, saying he is to blame for an "apparent attempt" to cover up a part of the controversial apartment allotment scandal.

Majority support is required for the passage of the motion in the National Assembly. The ruling camp is certain to kill the minority motion. The NDI motion, sponsored by all the 52 House members of the party, said that Minister Yi's "cover-up attempt" in the apartment scandal constituted an act of negligence of his official duties as top law enforcement official in the investigation of the scandal and thus he should immediately resign from his post assuming full responsibility for that.

The alleged cover-up on the part of Minister Yi stemmed from a reversal of remarks he made during Friday's session of the House Legislation-Judiciary Committee which was convened to deal with the apartment scandal and some other issues. He first conceded Chong Chu-yong, head of a business conglomerate which built the apartment in question, was involved in the scandal, but, at the advice of his side, he immediately retracted it saying it was a slip of tongue. In the motion, the NDP denounced as "perjury" Minister Yi's reversal of testimony.

Assemblymen Suspended

SK140109Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0104 GMT 14 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 14 Aug (HAPTONG)--The opposition New Democratic Party has decided to suspend two NDP lawmakers for two months for their alleged involvement in the controversial apartment scandal. The pair were Reps Han Pyong-chae, former party spokesman, and Kim Myong-yun, both found involved in improper acquisition of luxury flats without open lottery.

The party Disciplinary Committee, which made the decision at a meeting Saturday, said that the party action, however, would not affect the rights of the two lawmakers as members of the National Assembly. The committee decision was referred to the party Supreme Council for approval.

GOVERNMENT TO RELEASE 22 VIOLATORS OF PRESIDENTIAL DECREE

SK140248Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0238 GMT 14 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 14 Aug (HAPTONG)--Twenty-two imprisoned presidential decree violators including six college students will be released on parole on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the nation's liberation from the Japanese colonial rule, which falls on Tuesday, the Justice Ministry announced today. They have been serving their prison terms after being convicted of violating the presidential emergency decrees of 1972 banning any criticism of the incumbent president. The clemency was given to them because they showed signs of repentance during their imprisonment, the announcement said. The Justice Ministry also announced that a group of 1,275 non-political prisoners, including 239 juvenile inmates, will be paroled on the anniversary. The announcement said they will be set free from 39 correctional institutes and reformatories across the country tomorrow morning.

Names of Violators

SK140517Y Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0400 GMT 14 Aug 78 SK

[Excerpts] The ROK Ministry of Justice has decided to suspend the execution of sentence and release 22 persons who have been imprisoned for violation of the presidential emergency decree tomorrow on the anniversary of the liberation of the country and the 30th anniversary of the establishment of the ROK government.

The list of 22 persons, who have shown repentance for their guilty acts, is as follows:

(Yu In-tae), 25, a graduate of Seoul University; (Yi Hyon-pae), 32, former student of the graduate school of Seoul University; (Kim Hyo-sun), 25, graduate of Seoul University; (Pak Ok-pong), 52, farmer; (Chu Yong-hyon), 46, former deputy chief of the editorial department of the sports daily; (Pak Chae-pil), 49, former bird raiser; (Chang Sun-hak), 47, president of (MyongJu-paop) Company; (Mun Sok-kyu), 57, former representative of Tongso-aelia Company; (Pak Hung-chae), 28, no regular occupation; (Kim Yun-sok), 40, worker; (Yi Kyong-sik), 58, former member of the Unification Party; (Pak Chong-yol), 51, formerly on the editorial staff of KSCP; (Yang Tong-chae), 43, student; (Kim Ha-pom), 20, student; (Chong Sang-si), 22, student; (Yi Pom-yong), 21, student; (Song Chong-tae), 20, student; (Yi Chang-ho), 21, student; (Yi Hae-hak), 34, former evangelist; (Yi Yong-chang), 30, former company employee; (Pak Sock-kun), 42, merchant; and (Kim Un-pong), 52, worker.

PARTIES COMMENT ON NATIONAL LIBERATION ANNIVERSARIES

SK140115Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0819 GMT 14 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 14 Aug (HAPTONG)--The ruling and opposition camps today made comments to mark both the 50th anniversary of the founding of the republic and the 33rd anniversary of the liberation of the country from the Japanese colonial rule which fall on Tuesday.

--The ruling Democratic Republican Party: It is of great pride and confidence that the country has achieved remarkable development, doing away with a vicious cycle of confusion and underdevelopment. We are confident that the second yusin era will inaugurate a brilliant florescence in which the 50 million compatriots could win a greater glory.

--Yujong-hoe: We hope the occasion could serve as a momentum to firmly establish a sincere and honest atmosphere greeting a highly developed society that would advance the reunification of the country.

--The opposition New Democratic Party: External economic expansion has not been matched with developments at home during the period. Politically, no tradition has been established for the peaceful transfer of power. The occasions should be used to reflect ourselves on our past.

--The opposition Democratic Unification Party: It is regrettable that antagonism among social classes is being developed because of disorderly politics amid lack of the embodiment of free democracy.

BRIEFS

KOREANS FROM JAPAN--Seoul, 11 Aug--More than 350 pro-Pyongyang Korean residents in Japan arrived at Kimpo Airport this afternoon by two separate flights to visit their hometowns under a Seoul-sponsored humanitarian home-visit program, braving harassments from hardcore Korean communists there. The Koreans came from the Osaka area, and many of them are senior members and industrialists of the Pyongyang-controlled Federation of Korean Residents in Japan (Chochongnyon) who lost their opportunities to visit South Korea because of Chochongnyon interference. This brings to 20,000 the total number of pro-Pyongyang Korean residents in Japan who visited Korea for reunion with their long-separated relatives. [Excerpt] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0840 GMT 11 Aug 78 SK]

THAI TRADE MISSION MEETS FINANCE MINISTER, VISITS INDUSTRIES

BK111515Y Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 11 Aug 78 BK

[Text] Mr Wichan Niwatwong, Thai undersecretary of state for commerce and leader of the visiting Thai trade mission, and four members of his delegation, accompanied by the Thai ambassador to Burma, called on Planning and Finance Minister U Tun Lin at his office in Rangoon at 1000 today. Also present at the meeting were Deputy Planning and Finance Minister U Myo Myint and Deputy Director U (Aung Pe) of the Foreign Economic Relations Department.

The members of the Thai trade mission visited various industries in five separate groups, studying working methods and holding talks with heads of divisions. One of the groups visited the refrigerator plant of the People's Pearl and Fishery Corporation in Ahlone at 0830 today and studied shrimp packing. General managers of the corporation--U (Maung Maung Kyi), U (Tin Maung Myint) and Maj (Than Myint)--showed the guests various types of marine products at the plant.

Another group visited the Industrial Projects Department of the Ministry for Industry and discussed the purchase of ceramic products with U (Ba Chit), director general of the Industrial Projects Department and responsible officials of the Ceramic Industries Corporation.

The third group visited the Petrochemical and Natural Gas Industries Corporation and held a discussion with departmental officials. They also studied the oil industry in Syria. The fourth group visited the (Nattaung) fish paste and sauce factory under the Foodstuff and General Goods Trading Corporation. They were welcomed at the factory by Managing Director U Thin Myint and responsible officials of the corporation, Chairman U (Khin Than) of the party Organizing Committee and Chairman J (Khin Maung Tun) of the people's council of Mingala Taungyunt township, who later showed them how fish paste and sauce are made.

The fifth group, accompanied by Deputy General Manager Maj (Win Myint) of the Timber Corporation, visited saw mill No 2 in Setsan and saw mill No 1 in Ahlone this morning and studied the milling of teak for export. The managers of the mills showed them around. In the afternoon, the group visited saw mill No 4.

FORMER TRANSPORT MINISTER GETS LIFE IMPRISONMENT

BK111547Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1529 GMT 11 Aug 78 BK

[Text] Rangoon, 11 Aug (AFP)--U Tun Lin, onetime minister for transport and communications and member of the Executive Committee of the Burma Socialist Programme Party, today was sentenced to life imprisonment for each of six cases tried by a divisional court.

The trial, which began last February when the accused was sent for trial over falsification of accounts and misappropriation of party funds, culminated today with final sentence. However, an amnesty law of March 1974 entitles him to a reduction of one third of the sentence. According to the Burmese news agency, the amount of money involved was around \$20,000.

CENTRAL COOPERATIVE SOCIETY COUNCIL MEETING ENDS 10 AUGUST

BK110914Y Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 10 Aug 78 BK

[Text] The third meeting of the Central Cooperatives Society [CCS] council ended at the Kaba-ayé Hill Auditorium in Rangoon at 1615 today. The morning session was chaired by CCS Vice Chairman J Aung Bo; CCS Joint Secretary U Kyaw Nyein served as secretary.

The meeting was attended by personages from the Burma Socialist Program Party Central Committee headquarters, state councillors, Cooperatives Council Chairman and Cooperative Minister Col Sein Tun, CCS Chairman and Deputy Cooperatives Minister U San Tint and CCS Executive Committee members, officials of the peasants and workers organizations, central bodies and of the Lanzin Youth Central Organizing Committee headquarters, members of the third CCS Council meeting convening central committee and members of various CCS committees and subcommittees, some invited guests, observers and members of the CCS council. The three tasks of the CCS were discussed by 16 CCS council members from various states and divisions. Cooperative Minister Col Sein Tun also took part in the discussion. Following the discussion, a motion concerning consolidation and development of cooperative societies and enforcement of discipline--the first of the three tasks of the CCS--was introduced by council member U (Shwe Hla) from Kayah State and seconded by council member U (Kyaw Zan Shwe) from Arakan State. The motion was unanimously adopted by the council members.

Another motion on the implementation of cooperative programs--the second of the three tasks of the CCS--was put forward by council member U (Ohn Maung) from Tenasserim Division and supported by council member U (Lawan La) from Kachin State. This motion was also passed by the meeting. A third motion on promotion of education on cooperatives--the third task of the CCS--was presented by council member U (David Tin) from Southern Shan State, seconded by council member U (Yin Shwe) from Mon State and passed by the meeting. The secretary of the meeting then read out the three motions which were later signed by the presiding chairman and the secretary. The meeting ended at 1615 following a closing address by the presiding chairman. The CCS Council today also unanimously adopted four resolutions. The first called on the meeting to put on record the decision that cooperative societies donate money from their social and culture funds to regional colleges; the second recorded approval of the report on the work of the CCS Executive Committee with suggestions and comments offered during the course of discussion; the third recorded approval of the CCS Executive Committee's financial report with suggestions and comments; and the fourth called on all the cooperative societies to take full responsibility in implementing the three tasks of the CCS--consolidation and development of cooperative societies and enforcement of discipline, implementation of cooperative programs and promotion of education on cooperatives.

VO: B CARRIES COMBAT NEWS FROM CENTRAL SHAN STATE

BK111253Y Voice of the People of Burma [Clandestine] in Burmese to Burma 1200 GMT
10 Aug 78 BK

[Text] Combat news from Central Shan State: Guerrilla attacks at (Phaungsing) in Hpa-lai region and at (Watu) in (Mong Yawn) region in Central Shan State on 8 and 9 July resulted in two military government mercenaries killed and two others wounded. On 10 July, a small People's Army unit launched a guerrilla attack in Ho-pang, killing and wounding three of the enemy, including one military government mercenary sergeant and one corporal. On 12 July, a guerrilla attack by a small People's Army unit resulted in one enemy wounded. On the same day, a mine planted by a small People's Army unit wounded two of the enemy attached to the military government's mercenary 84th Infantry Regiment. Small People's Army units launched guerrilla attacks on the military government mercenaries at (Pangpalan) and (Pan-chu) from 12 to 15 July. Three enemies were killed or wounded.

On the night of 15 July, a small People's Army unit attacked the military government's mercenaries in (Mong Dai) town. One mercenary officer was wounded. On the same day, a guerrilla attack on the military government's mercenary 1st Infantry Regiment at (Panglauk) resulted in five enemies killed or wounded. On 15 July, a small People's Army unit launched a guerrilla attack at (?Pitu) in (Mong Yawn) region, killing one defense trooper--a folk weaver of the military government. Guerrilla attacks inside Mong Nawng town and on the Mong Nawng-lai Kha Highway on 19 and 21 July respectively resulted in one enemy killed and another wounded.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH SWITZERLAND

BK120001Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 11 Aug 78 BK

[12 August "Communiqué"--not further identified]

[Text] Wishing to expand relations between Democratic Kampuchea and the Swiss Confederation on the basis of the principles of equal treatment, respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs, the government of Democratic Kampuchea and the Swiss Government have agreed to establish diplomatic relations between the two countries at ambassadorial level as of 12 August 1978. Phnom Penh, 12 August 1978

[Hamburg DPA in German at 1119 GMT on 14 August reported that the Swiss Government's application for permission for Swiss journalists to enter Cambodia was turned down by the Cambodian government, on the grounds that the time was not yet ripe for this.]

TWO MORE VIETNAMESE MIG'S REPORTED DOWN IN SVAY RIENG

BK150024Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 12 Aug 78 BK

[Text] Two more MIG aircraft of the aggressor Vietnamese have been shot down. In their territorial expansion and aggression against Kampuchea, the Vietnamese have resorted to the use of all savage means dictated by their territorial expansionist nature. In their successive acts of aggression against Kampuchea, the Vietnamese have suffered stinging losses in ground forces, particularly infantry. Their inability to draft new soldiers has brought upon them the strategic crisis of a manpower shortage. For this reason, since June, 1978 the Vietnamese have increased aggressive air activities over Kampuchean territory, especially in Svay Rieng Province. This is aimed at offsetting the debacles incurred by their infantry forces.

The Vietnamese use of aircraft to commit aggression is a clear sign that they have suffered serious defeats on land. Nevertheless, Vietnamese aircraft have not escaped the air defenses of our Kampuchean Revolutionary Army. On 11 August the air defense combatants of our Kampuchean Revolutionary Army shot down two more Vietnamese MIG's over Svay Rieng Province. It should be recalled that the air defense combatants of our Kampuchean Revolutionary Army in Svay Rieng Province also shot down one Vietnamese MIG on 19 July and one on 24 July.

It is widely wondered how Vietnam--a poor, backward agricultural country which has just emerged from a most devastating war and which is experiencing so great an economic, financial and food crisis that it has been compelled to beg from virtually everybody--can offset setbacks suffered in its aggression by escalating the air war. The only way out for Vietnam is to immediately halt its aggression against Kampuchea.

AFP: DANES SAY EUROPEANS' BODIES FOUND AFTER SRV BORDER CLASHES

OW112354Y Hong Kong AFP in English 2325 GMT 11 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Copenhagen, 12 Aug (AFP)--Cambodian Communist Party Secretary-General Nuon Chea recently told two Danish visitors that European bodies had been found on the battlefield after clashes with Vietnamese forces and that Cambodia had picked up conversations in Russian on Vietnamese military radio. The two Danes, Peter Bischoef and Svend Aage Madsen, both members of the Marxist-Leninist Labor Party, told a press conference here yesterday that no massive executions had taken place in Cambodia, contrary to widespread reports. They said the country was war-scarred but not poverty-stricken.

The two said Cambodian Prime Minister Pol Pot told them that Vietnam had forced Laos to accept an agreement leading to the presence in Laos today of 60,000 Vietnamese soldiers and two million Vietnamese civilians. The agreement provides for a further influx of Vietnamese who thus threaten to outnumber the native Lao population, Mr Pol Pot told them.

The Danes said Mr Pol Pot stressed that Vietnam would have liked to pursue the same policy with Cambodia, but Cambodia objected, which is why Vietnam attacked Cambodia.

Cambodian leaders disclosed that banknotes had already been printed in preparation for restoring a money system in Cambodia, the two Danes said. They added that a group of Belgians visiting Cambodia at the same time told them that Cambodia was planning to establish an air link between Phnom Penh and Bangkok. Phnom Penh's only current link with the outside world is a weekly flight to Peking.

GUINEA AMBASSADOR-DESIGNATE ARRIVES ON 12 AUGUST

BK130738Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 12 Aug 78 BK

[Text] His Excellency Daouda Kourouma, ambassador-designate of the Republic of Guinea, and his colleagues arrived in Phnom Penh by plane at 1115 on 12 August on a visit to Democratic Kampuchea. The ambassador-designate will present his credentials during his visit. The envoy of the friendly country was accorded a most warm and cordial welcome at Poohentong Airport by a number of cadres from the Foreign Ministry of Democratic Kampuchea.

Received by Ieng Sary

BK140504Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 13 Aug 78 BK

[Text] At 0900 on 13 August 1978 at the Foreign Ministry, Comrade Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister for foreign affairs of Democratic Kampuchea, met and had talks with His Excellency Daouda Kourouma, ambassador-designate of the Republic of Guinea to Democratic Kampuchea.

Attending this meeting along with Comrade Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary were a number of foreign ministry cadres. (Abdul Karim Sala), economic and trade advisor of the Guinean Embassy, also attended the meeting.

Comrade Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary warmly welcomed the Guinean ambassador and his colleagues and wished the representatives of the friendly country a pleasant stay in our Democratic Kampuchea and success for their mission.

His Excellency Daouda Kourouma expressed his joy at the honor and opportunity to be appointed as Guinean ambassador to Democratic Kampuchea which is a friendly country. The Guinean envoy conveyed the friendly salutations and best wishes from President Sekou Toure and other Guinean leaders and said he would make every effort to fulfill his lofty mission to strengthen and expand the traditional bonds of friendship and solidarity between our two peoples and fellow nonaligned countries which cherish independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. The meeting ended at 0945 in an atmosphere of warm friendship and profound understanding.

CULTURAL DELEGATIONS ARRIVE FOR VISITS

Swedish Friendship Group

BK130633Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 12 Aug 78 BK

[Text] A delegation of the Sweden-Kampuchean Friendship Association led by the association's president, (Gunnar Bernstrom), flew into Phnom Penh at 1115 on 12 August for a friendly visit to Democratic Kampuchea at the invitation of the Committee for Relations with Friends of Democratic Kampuchea Throughout the World.

At Pochentong Airport, the delegation was accorded a most cordial and warm welcome filled with profound sentiments of friendship by the comrade representing the Committee for Relations with Friends of Democratic Kampuchea Throughout the World and a number of cadres from the Foreign Ministry. At the foot of the ramp, the Swedish guests received bouquets of flowers symbolizing the warm welcome.

Romanian Youth Art Troupe

BK130712Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 12 Aug 78 BK

[Text] The Carpathian mountain garland art troupe of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth of Romania led by Comrade Norica Popescu, vice chairman of the troupe, arrived in Phnom Penh by plane at 1115 on 12 August on a visit to Democratic Kampuchea.

At Pochentong Airport, the Carpathian mountain garland art troupe was accorded a cordial and warm welcome filled with sincere friendly sentiments by the comrade chief of protocol of the Foreign Ministry of Democratic Kampuchea and a number of cadres from the Ministry of Propaganda, Culture and Education. Comrade (Eugeniu Dumitru), charge d'affaires ad interim to Democratic Kampuchea, was also on hand at the airport to welcome the Romanian art troupe.

SRV POLICY OF INTERNATIONAL BORROWING SCORED

BK120642Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 11 Aug 78 BK

[Station commentary: "The Hanoi Leadership Is Notorious for Borrowing Money From People All Over the World"]

[Text] Today the Vietnamese have not become notorious as aggressors, expansionists and annexationists against Kampuchea, as expansionists who yearn for supremacy over Indochina, as the puppets of the international expansionists and as the most persistent and shameless international beggars; but they have also become the most dogged international money-borrowers as well. This is because they have been seriously defeated in all fields--military, political, economic, financial and diplomatic--and particularly because they have been beaten on the Kampuchean battlefield.

In the economic-financial sector, the Vietnamese are presently experiencing a predicament which worsens daily. In order to redress this situation, the Hanoi leadership has not hesitated to use the most cruel and fascist measures to exploit, oppress and plunder the people. In effect, according to a confession by Vietnamese prisoner of war One-Star Sergeant (Nguyen Cao Tri), as well as confessions by many other POW's in order to legalize the plunder of their people's money and property, the Vietnamese leaders recently put a new currency into circulation and set a 6-hour deadline for the people to change their money for this new dong. They allowed a family to exchange for only 300 new dong and confiscated everything over this amount. This was a legalized act of piracy.

However, despite this high-handed method, the Hanoi leadership has still failed to find a solution, for the crisis is too serious. Therefore, in order to disentangle themselves from these economic-financial straits, the Vietnamese have gone in all directions to beg from people all over the world. Nevertheless, even in begging, the Vietnamese have not been very successful. They have hardly been able to scrape up a few leftovers, for their crooked nature has become widely known. Thus, the only way out for them was to go around and beg for grants from other people or to become the lackeys of foreign imperialists. In this effort, the Vietnamese have accepted every condition imposed on them. Their only concern is to get some money to buy food. They no longer care about the dignity and honor of the nation or any political consequences.

For example, in the past few years, when they tried to borrow money from Japan on several occasions, the Vietnamese at first made a show of pride by refusing to repay the old debt incurred by the Nguyen Van Thieu administration which owed Japan approximately \$20 million. They claimed that the Nguyen Van Thieu debt to Japan was a dead issue. Thus, from 1975 to 1977 the Vietnamese kept refusing to refund this old debt. However, recently in 1978 the Vietnamese cast aside all semblance of dignity and went humbly and shamelessly to borrow money from Japan by agreeing to recognize and repay all past debts contracted by the Nguyen Van Thieu administration. They accepted all conditions providing that Japan would kindly give them a new grant of \$16 million.

The fact that the Vietnamese have now agreed to shoulder both their new debt and the debt left to them by Nguyen Van Thieu shows more clearly to everyone how bad the economic-financial predicament of the Hanoi leadership is and how deep Vietnam's despair is. More abject still, the Vietnamese enemy has been kowtowing in order to get a grant from the World Bank of the imperialists and particularly of the U.S. imperialists--the number one enemy of the Vietnamese people--as well as for grants from many other reactionary capitalist countries.

Nevertheless, despite their frantic and painstaking efforts and their total lack of shame, the Vietnamese have continued to fail to get enough to eat. But they still greedily desire to dominate other nations and to become a minor big power in Indochina and Southeast Asia.

After seeing all of this, one would like to ask the Vietnamese? What causes have made them such persistent and contemptible international debtors?

The answer is clear. On the one hand, this is because the present-day Vietnamese society is corrupt from top to bottom. The Vietnamese authorities are corrupt and have no concern for the fate of the people. They do not care about leading the people to increase production and rehabilitate the national economy. They rely only on foreign capital whether in the form of aid or grants. On the other hand, the Vietnamese authorities do not enjoy mass support. They are not popular. The Vietnamese people despise, hate and oppose them.

Another reason is that Vietnam has pursued a policy of aggression, expansionism and annexationism against other people and particularly against Kampuchea. Vietnam has amassed all available capital and used it to finance its attacks against Kampuchea. However, the Vietnamese have suffered serious setbacks in this field and have been thoroughly thrashed. They have become deeply bogged down in following the strategy of aggression and expansion in Southeast Asia and Asia adopted by the international expansionists. Therefore, it is not possible for them to solve anything at all.

We would like to caution the Vietnamese that so long as they continue to turn a blind eye to reality and stubbornly carry on their present abject and sordid policy they can never escape becoming someone else's stooges nor can they stop plunging toward final destruction.

ROYAL DECREE ON 12 AUGUST CABINET RESHUFFLE

BK120124Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 12 Aug 78 BK

[Text of 11 August royal decree announcing Cabinet reshuffle]

[Text] Royal decree appointing the Cabinet:

His Majesty King Phumiphon Adunyadet has graciously given permission to announce that, in connection with the royal decree appointing the Cabinet dated 12 November 1977, in order to make it appropriate and to better serve the administration, the following appointments are made by virtue of Article 21 of the 1977 Constitution of the kingdom:

1. Gen Lek Naeomali, to be relieved from the post of defense minister and to become interior minister;
2. Gen Kriangsak Chamanan, to be relieved from the post of interior minister and to become defense minister;
3. Adm Thawin Rayananon, to be relieved from the post of deputy defense minister and to become minister attached to the prime minister's office;
4. Gen Yot Thephatsadin na Ayutthaya, to be deputy defense minister;
5. Adm Amon Sirikaya, to be deputy defense minister.

These appointments are effective as of now.

Announced on 11 August 1978, being the 53d year of the present king. Countersigned by Gen Kriangsak Chamanan, prime minister.

Prime Minister Comments

BK121455Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 12 Aug 78 BK

[Text] Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan told newsmen that the cabinet reshuffle announced this morning is aimed at improving and accelerating the work of the government.

Asked if he had consulted the National Policy Council about the cabinet reshuffle, the prime minister replied that he, in his capacity as prime minister, has the power to appoint Cabinet members. In other words, he said, he is authorized to propose the list of new ministers to his majesty the king for consent, and then he can countersign the royal decree.

Asked if the cabinet reshuffle was motivated by any unsatisfactory result of the government's performance the prime minister said that everybody must always evaluate his own achievements for the benefit of the country.

Asked if his appointment as the new defense minister could be regarded as an award for himself because he is retiring, the prime minister said no because he thinks only of the interests of the country as a whole and believes he can work in that post.

Asked why he appointed new interior and defense ministers, the prime minister said the aim is to increase working efficiency. The new interior minister is an honest person so he is suitable for the task of controlling the upcoming general election.

Asked if the appointment of the new interior minister was to allay suspicions when the next general election is held, he explained that he merely wants a good and honest person to control and supervise the general election. He said he thinks Gen Lek Naeomali is the most suitable person.

General Kriangsak told newsmen that the newly appointed ministers will assume their work in their respective ministries as soon as possible.

Asked if he could assure that there would not be another reshuffle, the prime minister replied that cabinet reshuffles cannot be done frequently and that there is no reason to do that. This reshuffle is for the better, not because of any problem.

Asked whether the young military group or the so-called "young Turks" had created a problem, he said there is no such problem at the present because all military personnel at all levels are united and well disciplined. He said nobody can cause disunity among the soldiers. The prime minister also said that from now on no one should talk about this matter or call anyone in the military a "young Turk." All military personnel obey their superiors and love the nation. He reaffirmed that there is no suspicious motive behind the reshuffle.

Further Kriangsak Discussion

BK140147Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 14 Aug 78 pp 1, 3 BK

[Text] Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan disclosed yesterday that he decided to quit the interior portfolio in Saturday's cabinet reshuffle to pave way for him to "play politics" in the near future.

In an exclusive interview with the NATION REVIEW, Gen Kriangsak said he thought he should not remain as interior minister when he decided to "jump into the political arena." Gen Kriangsak was talking at the Bangkok Sports Club golf course at Hua Mak where he was playing golf with several senior officials including newly-appointed interior minister Gen Lek Naeomali and Deputy Interior Minister Damri Noimani.

Gen Kriangsak, who moved himself to the defence portfolio replacing Gen Lek, however did not say whether his strong intention to "play politics" meant his participation in the upcoming general election. The premier told reporters after the announcement of the cabinet reshuffle on Saturday that he moved Gen Lek to the Interior Ministry so that he (Gen Lek) could see to it that the upcoming election would be just and clean.

In the same announcement which increased the number of Cabinet members from 33 to 35, Gen Kriangsak also appointed Deputy Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Yot Thephatsadin na Ayutthaya and Navy Commander-in-Chief Admiral Amon Sirikaya to be his deputies at the Defence Ministry. The prime minister said he was not worried about the work at the Interior Ministry and "I have not assigned any special task to the new interior minister."

Gen Kriangsak ruled out criticism that he has taken the defence portfolio to control the annual reshuffle of military top brass at the beginning of the new fiscal year on Oct 1. "The reshuffle of military officers is thrashed out by a committee and I, as a defence minister, will also approve it," he said. He added: "I don't want anything from the defence portfolio. My only desire is to exchange my post with Gen Lek."

Gen Kriangsak also described as "untrue" an allegation that the appointment of Gen Yot and Adm Amon was aimed at the "distribution of interest in the military circle."

The newly-appointed defence minister, who made the reshuffle decision without consulting the National Policy Council [NPC], said he need not inform the NPC or NPC Chairman Adm Sa-ngat Chaleuy about the announcement later as "they should already know about the reshuffle by now."

Newly-appointed Interior Minister Lek, meanwhile, said he saw no problems either in labour or election preparation aspects with his taking over as the Interior Minister.

Cabinet Reshuffle Unexpected

BK1.0815Y Bangkok WORLD in English 12 Aug 78 p 1 BK

[Text] Prime Minister General Kriangsak Chamanan gave up his Interior Ministry portfolio and took over the defence portfolio in an unexpected cabinet reshuffle which was approved by his majesty the king yesterday.

In the sudden cabinet reshuffle, two top brass in the Royal Thai Army and the Royal Thai Navy were appointed deputy defence ministers, bringing to three the number of deputy defence ministers. The reshuffle and appointments, announced over Radio Thailand this morning, said the reasons for the change were for "suitability and strengthening the government base".

Succeeding Prime Minister Kriangsak at the Interior Ministry is former Defence Minister Lek Neamali. Former Deputy Defence Minister Admiral Thawin Rayananon becomes deputy minister to the prime minister's office.

Two new faces in the Kriangsak government are Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Thai Army General Yot Thephatsadin na Ayutthaya, and Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Thai Navy Admiral Amon Sirikaya. Both become deputy defence ministers. Air Chief Marshal Prasong Khunadilok retains his deputy defence portfolio. Prime Minister Kriangsak is due to retire as supreme commander of the Royal Thai Armed Forces in late September.

Commenting on the reshuffle and appointment of two new faces in the cabinet, Deputy Prime Minister General Bunchai Bamrungphong told the press this morning he believed the premier did it for "suitability", and he expressed optimism that "there is no problem and I believe everything will be for the better". He said General Yot was suitable for the post and "many sides favoured him since he is a hard working man and respected by the soldiers".

Commenting on Admiral Amon, Gen Bunchai said he might not be aware of his appointment yet because "he is now visiting Italy". Meanwhile, General Pralong Wirapri, under-secretary of the Defence Ministry, expressed a little surprise on being informed of the reshuffle. "I did not know of it before." "The reshuffle came very quietly." He said the premier was empowered to make any reshuffle without consulting the National Advisory Council.

FOREIGN MINISTER UPPADIT INTERVIEWED ON RETURN FROM U.S.

BK120716Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 12 Aug 78 BK

[Recorded statement by Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun at Don Muang Airport on 11 August]

[Text] [Uppadit] The United States had agreed to study ASEAN's case and attend the dialog with ASEAN to map out the issues pertaining to cooperation in the economic field.

Prior to the dialog, the U.S. Government organized a meeting between ASEAN foreign and economic ministers and leaders of the Senate and the House of Representatives. We briefed them on the general political situation in our region and the ASEAN countries' desire for economic development and informed them of how the United States can help our countries. They agreed to give us support and cooperation.

The ASEAN delegation later held a meeting with U.S. businessmen and traders in New York. We exchanged views with three associations--the American-ASEAN Press Council, the Asia Faculties and the Far East-American Council of Commerce and Industries. We informed the U.S. businessmen at this meeting of the agreements we reached during the dialog which was held on 3 and 4 August. The U.S. businessmen are very interested in ASEAN: that is why they have established many councils, such as those mentioned above. The U.S. businessmen and investors will come to visit the ASEAN member countries.

On 4 August, ministers of the ASEAN member countries met with President Carter who confirmed that the United States will support ASEAN and that the United States will continue to be a major power in Asia and the Pacific region. The United States will fully cooperate with ASEAN in the economic field because the United States and ASEAN member countries have common interests.

POST REPORTS VIEWS OF NEW USSR ENVOY

BK1-09-1Y Bangkok POST in English 11 Aug 78 p 3 BK

[Text] Russian Ambassador Yuriy Ivanovich Kuznetsov yesterday said that there are still many ways and means to develop closer relations between Thailand and the Soviet Union, particularly in the fields of culture and arts. The Russian envoy yesterday called on Deputy Foreign Minister Mr Wong Phonnikon to discuss the presentation of his credentials to his majesty the king. After the meeting he gave his first interview to the press since his arrival.

Mr Kuznetsov commented that the local press gives little publicity about the Soviet Union. He also noted that the Thai people in general should have a clearer understanding of Russian policies.

The new ambassador said that Russian policies toward Thailand had been formulated a long time ago "and will remain unchanged." He added that in November of this year, a Russian basketball team will arrive in Bangkok and a ballet troupe from Tadzhik will stage a performance in December. Mr Kuznetsov stated that his country would welcome sports teams and cultural troupes from Thailand.

VIETNAM TO COMPETE IN ASIAN GAMES IN DECEMBER

BK120559Y Bangkok WORLD in English 11 Aug 78 p 28 BK

[By Manan Athibet]

[Excerpts] All 19 sports events originally accepted into the 8th Asian games scheduled December 9-20 in Bangkok will be retained, a meeting of the tournament committee summoned by Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan announced today. The meeting also announced that 26 countries, including Vietnam, have confirmed participation in the games. The Vietnamese will, however, compete in only two events--football and basketball. Bangladesh has applied to send 100 athletes to the games, but as the country is not a member, their participation is uncertain.

OFFICIALS REFUTE RUMORS ON CONTINUED DETENTION OF POW'S

0W111543Y Hanoi VNA English 1533 GMT 11 Aug 78 CW

[Text] Hanoi, 11 Aug (VNA)--The rumours being spread in the U.S. that Vietnam still detains American prisoners of war were refuted by a responsible Vietnamese official here on Wednesday (August 9). The refutation was made by Vu Hoang, representative of the Vietnam commission for searching for people reported missing in the Vietnam war, in a letter dated August 9, 1978, to Frank Sieverts, deputy assistant to the U.S. secretary of state.

The letter quoted Phan Hien, deputy foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, as telling the Woodcock commission as well as Richard Holbrooke, assistant secretary of state, that all the U.S. prisoners of war had been released following the signing of the Paris agreement and that all the Americans left behind in South Vietnam after April 30, 1975 (liberation day) had been repatriated.

Vu Hoang's letter pointed out that a number of Vietnamese refugees as well as a number of Americans who lack good will often spread groundless stories aimed to hinder the normalisation of relations between Vietnam and the United States. The recent rumour that Vietnam still detains U.S. prisoners of war is ill-intentioned sheer fabrication, the letter said. It reaffirmed the Vietnamese Government's clear policy on this humanitarian question.

FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS LATEST PRC BORDER VIOLATION

0W131557Y Hanoi VNA English 1540 GMT 13 Aug 78 CW

[Text] Hanoi, 13 Aug (VNA)--A representative of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry's Consular Department today lodged a strong protest to a representative of the Chinese Embassy here against a fresh violation of Vietnamese territory by the Chinese side in a northern border area.

On August 10, under the command of four Chinese military men, a group of 37 Chinese from Chen Feng Commune, Funing district, Yunnan Province, China, intruded into Lung Ly area, Moc Vac district, Ha Tuyen Province, Vietnam, purportedly to begin slash and burn farming. A five-man border patrol on duty between Landmarks 23 and 24 and belonging to the border guard station at Lung Lan, went and advised the Chinese not to encroach upon Vietnamese territory. The Chinese intruders, however, surrounded the Vietnamese border guards, sent three of them sprawling into a stream, then made away with an AK submachinegun, two C8C rifles and 268 bullets.

The representative of the Consular Department pointed out that this act was a grave violation of Vietnamese territory and Vietnam's sovereignty, and was planned by the Chinese authorities with the aim of poisoning the atmosphere of the negotiations at the vice foreign minister level between the two countries which opened in Hanoi just 2 days earlier (August 8). He strongly demanded that China stop such provocations and return to the Vietnamese side all the weapons and ammunition taken from the Vietnamese border guards.

PRC EMBASSY BLAMED FOR TROUBLE AT HANOI RAILWAY STATION

0W121601Y Hanoi VNA in English 1543 GMT 12 Aug 78 CW

[Text] Hanoi, 12 Aug (VNA)--Since the Chinese side suddenly closed the China-Vietnam border on July 12, 1978, thousands of Hoa people wishing to leave for China have been stranded at several checkpoints.

While closing these checkpoints, the Chinese side has not ceased to entice Hoa people in Vietnam to go to China. As a result, hundreds of Hoa people from several localities have over recent days come to Hanoi and gathered in front of the Hang Co central railway station, committing nuisances and other acts disturbing public order.

The Vietnamese authorities had to settle them in hotels at the station. They arranged for the departure of those wishing to leave for China and having required papers. As for those without appropriate papers, the Vietnamese authorities explained to them that they had better return to their former domiciles to earn a normal living. Most of these Hoa people have followed this advice. However, bad elements among the Hoa people, instigated by the Chinese Embassy, last night (August 11) and in the small hours of August 12 opposed that fair and reasonable policy, used violence against and wounded by beating Vietnamese personnel on duty, including cadres and security men.

Meeting the representative of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry's Consular Department this afternoon (August 12), the representative of the Chinese Embassy in Hanoi renewed the Chinese side's oft-repeated contentions slanderously accusing the Vietnamese side of "ostracising, persecuting and arresting Hoa people."

The representative of the Vietnamese Consular Department flatly rejected this fabrication and reiterated the Vietnamese Government's consistent policy that those Hoa people who wish to leave for China will be given facilities to do so if they comply with the procedures and provisions so far agreed upon by the two sides. With regard to trouble-makers who violate Vietnam's laws, they will be dealt with by Vietnamese authorities, and this is an internal affair of Vietnam.

The Vietnamese Consular Department's representative criticised the Chinese Embassy in Vietnam for having connections with and instigating bad elements among the Hoa people to cause troubles at Hanoi's Hang Co railway station on the night of August 11 and in the small hours of August 12. This grave incident in Hanoi capital, following the disturbances at the Friendship Gate and Bac Luan border checkpoints--also engineered by the Chinese side--is added proof that the Chinese authorities are deliberately poisoning the atmosphere of the vice ministerial Vietnam-China negotiations, just opened on August 8 in Hanoi, with the aim of settling the disputes over the question of Hoa people in Vietnam.

NHAN DAN 'COMMENTATOR' SCORES PRC POLICY ON CHINESE REFUGEES

BK130300Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 12 Aug 78 BK

[NHAN DAN 13 August article by "the Commentator": "Empty Words of Good Will Cannot Conceal a Perfidious Black Heart"]

[Text] A criterion for genuine friendship is that friendly words be matched by friendly acts. A genuine revolutionary must follow the criteria for matching his revolutionary words with commensurate acts. Changing heart, confusing right and wrong and doing bad things while advising others to do good things have never been guidelines for the Vietnamese people--a people who have always believed in the final victory of their just cause--in their relations with other peoples.

The righteousness of our just cause has been manifested more clearly than ever before by the recent problems in relations between Vietnam and China--especially the conflict over the issue of Hoa people in Vietnam caused by the Chinese side itself--and particularly by our attitude of good will at the recently opened negotiations between delegations of the two governments.

Our party, government and people have correctly implemented the agreements reached on both sides in June 1978. We have treated the Hoa people in Vietnam like brothers and sisters in the same family by a special policy which no other country in the world applies to people of Chinese origin residing on its territory. Not only do the Chinese authorities know this deep in their hearts, but large numbers of Hoa people in Vietnam and even the Chinese people are so well aware of it that during the 8 August opening session of the talks the head of the Chinese delegation could not completely deny it.

The Chinese authorities have stated the victimized Chinese residents' farce in which they accuse Vietnam of victimizing, persecuting and expelling Chinese residents, in order to use this issue as an excuse to cut aid and withdraw its specialists from Vietnam, causing us much trouble in several fields. Peking has mobilized all the forces of its vast propaganda army to conduct a slanderous campaign against Vietnam, and the Chinese powerholders have staved their personal prestige on this not very brilliant campaign, but the Chinese still cannot cover the sun with their hands. Even some U.S. capitalist newspapers which have never been suspected of being hostile to the Peking ruling circles, have disclosed part of the truth. The INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE on 7 August said: "Analysis is not think that Vietnam has provoked the conflict with China by attacking the Chinese residents in Vietnam. Lacking this issue, China would have sought another pretext upon which to attack Vietnam so as to manifest its wrath and demonstrate its strength.

Of course, faced with such a spate of slanders from the Chinese side, the Vietnamese people have been forced to speak out to expose the slanderer and clarify their own just cause--despite the fact that this conflict was totally initiated by the Chinese side. Proceeding from our good will and conforming to the spirit of the era concerning relations among independent and equal nations, especially relations between Vietnam and China which have had longstanding neighborly and friendly ties, it is our belief that all conflicts must be settled through negotiation. This is a reasonable, correct and practical line. The Vietnamese side therefore proposed in May 1978 that authorized representatives of the two sides should meet as soon as possible. Had the Chinese side agreed to this proposal the talks could have started in early June. How did the Chinese authorities respond to our good will? Once again, we must quote a U.S. newspaper. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR on 31 Jul. said: "Vietnam was the first to propose high-level negotiations on the repatriation of Hoa people, and it did this before the exodus began. However, China rejected that proposal and unilaterally sent two passenger ships to Vietnam.

We do not think it necessary to recall in detail Peking's big-nation act of according itself the right to send ships to Vietnam to pick up "persecuted Chinese residents." This act has been justly termed by public opinion in Southeast Asia and the world over as being in the nature of the now extinct gunboat policy of imperialist and capitalist aggressors who were once accustomed to bullying small and weak nations.

We do not think that it is necessary to reiterate in detail the serious and good-willed stand of our government and people to resolutely protect our country's independence and sovereignty while setting great store by the friendship between the peoples of the two countries. For this reason our government and people decided to allow China to send its ships to Vietnam to pick up those Hoa people who desire to go to China.

However, facts have shown that the Peking authorities' true intention is not to pick up the Hoa people in Vietnam desiring to go to China or those lucky Chinese residents who have fled to Vietnam after escaping from the Pol Pot-Leng Sary clique of executioners. The extremely absurd arguments and demands advanced by the representative of the Chinese Embassy in meetings with the representative of the Consular Department of our Foreign Ministry in Hanoi caused the discussions over the procedures for the entry of these ships to drag on uselessly.

While the two Chinese ships were berthing offshore to play on the nerves of the Hoa people, Peking's propaganda organs incessantly churned out the allegation that Vietnam is ostracizing, persecuting and expelling Hoa people. They did this with a view to creating more difficulties for our country and providing more excuses for cooking up fabrications to slander us. The Chinese authorities also abruptly closed the border passes, stopping in their tracks thousands of Hoa people whom they had goaded, enticed and intimidated into going to China. But this action has only shown all the more clearly to everyone that the fate of so many Hoa people and their families in Vietnam is just like a ball which the Chinese authorities can kick in any direction depending upon their hegemonist goals.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR also said the following in its above-mentioned article: There is a view that China's agreement to Vietnam's proposal to open negotiations at the vice foreign minister level and its decision to withdraw its two passenger ships from the Vietnamese coast amount to an acknowledgement that its previous actions have failed. Upon learning that the Chinese side had finally agreed to enter into negotiations with Vietnam, we wrote in NHAN DAN: This is also a good thing; it is better late than never.

At the first meeting on 8 August, the head of our government delegation said: To sit together to settle differences is very important. But what is more important is the sincerity and the good will attitude of both sides. The sincerity and good will attitude displayed by the Vietnamese Government and people in their words and actual deeds aimed at settling the question of Hoa people has always been undeniable.

But what about the Chinese side? The head of the Chinese Government delegation said that ways should be found to close the chasm now that it has appeared and that the dispute should be settled quickly now that it has begun. He also said: We have come to Hanoi this time for the precise purpose of upholding the friendship between the two countries seeking a settlement to the dispute. Regrettably, while these ethical words were being uttered by the Peking authorities in Hanoi, Hoa hooligans--Peking's agents--wielded their daggers in a disturbance at the Bac Luan checkpoint on Vietnamese territory organized and directed by those same authorities. Was it a coincidence? No, it was not.

In face of the very legitimate indignation of the Vietnamese people and the protest of the representative of our Foreign Ministry, the Chinese side was so cynical as to circulate reports blaming Vietnamese public security forces for causing the incident--which involved the bloodletting of tens of Vietnamese cadres at the Bac Luan Bridge--and to harp on the scurrilous allegation that Vietnam has continually persecuted and expelled Chinese residents. What harmonious coordination between the diplomat at the negotiating table and the hooligans at the Bac Luan Bridge and the Friendship Gate!

In Hanoi, the Chinese representative falsely accused Vietnam of persecuting and expelling Hoa people and demanded that realistic action be urgently taken to end the persecution and expulsion of Chinese residents. Meanwhile, at the Bac Luan Bridge the hooligans--using daggers, clubs and rocks--sought to prove the allegation uttered by the said diplomat that Vietnam is persecuting and expelling Chinese residents. Earlier, Peking also churned out more authoritative slanders and threats from its command center: This issue depends on Vietnam. The chance of success of the negotiations is slim unless Vietnam makes concessions, and so forth.

What concessions should we make? The Chinese authorities cooked up the so-called persecuted Chinese nationals issue to cause us difficulties and then asked us to make concessions. This is obviously a big-nation and arrogant attitude. In light of this situation, we have the right to ask this question: Did the Chinese representative come to the negotiating table because he really wanted to close the chasm and to find ways to settle the dispute at an early date since "This will be in Vietnam's interests and in China's interests, and it will please the peoples of the world?"

Or did he come because the Chinese side intends to hide behind the banner of negotiations and put on the label of good will and friendship merely to further widen the chasm and aggravate the dispute in an attempt to increase pressure and continuously cause trouble to Vietnam?

The negotiations have just begun, but it has become clear which side has good will and which side lacks it; which side is sincere and which side nurtures ill intentions; which side is scheming to stir up hatred between the two peoples and which side is persistently making efforts to settle the dispute; and which side is deliberately using the Hoa people question to interfere in the internal affairs of the other country.

Our stand is serious, our good will is obvious, and our objective is righteous. We have always considered the Chinese people close brothers and sisters of the Vietnamese people. We hope that the friendship between Vietnam and China will be mended and consolidated. Whether the negotiations between the two countries at the vice foreign minister level to settle the disputes over the question of Hoa people in Vietnam will quickly yield good results depends entirely on the position and attitude of the Chinese authorities.

ARMY PAPER DEMANDS PRC STOP DISTURBANCES AT BORDER

BK111600Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 11 Aug 78 BK

[Text] Under the title "The Chinese Side Must Immediately End All Disturbances That It Is Engineering at the Border Checkpoints," today's QUAN DOI NHAN DAN commentary says:

Since the grave provocation it perpetrated at the Bac Luan Bridge on 8 August, the Chinese side has unceasingly, brazenly and slanderously alleged that our border security agents wounded 14 persons and drove hundreds of "victimized Chinese nationals" on the Vietnamese-controlled end of the bridge into China, and that Vietnam is continuing to ostracize and expel Chinese residents. It has perfidiously blamed Vietnam for this incident, falsely charging that Vietnam purposely engineered it on the opening day of the Vietnam-China talks on the Hoa people issue. The Chinese side has also threatened Vietnam, saying that China is closely following developments in the aftermath of this incident.

Maintaining this arrogant attitude, what does the Chinese side intend to do? Everyone knows that this is not the first time the Chinese side has resorted to tricks to carry out provocations, create disturbances and engineer sabotage activities in the border area of our country. It has been doing this for several months. What is important is that the 8 August incident occurred at the time--even worse, almost at the hour--when the Vietnam-China vice ministerial talks on the question of Hoa residents in Vietnam opened. It is obvious that this was a premeditated action by the Chinese side aimed at further poisoning the atmosphere of the talks and worsening the relations between the two countries. It was in total contrast to the Chinese side's good will statement at the negotiating table.

The truth is that at 0925 on 3 August, the Chinese side sent a number of hooligans to mingle with the Hoa stranded by the Chinese at the Bac Luan border checkpoint. These hooligans used daggers, hook knives [dac quawms], sticks, bricks and stones to assault our medical cadres and personnel and our border security agents who were giving medical care to the Hoa people and maintaining border security. Twenty of our personnel were wounded, 10 of them seriously.

With this evil act, the Chinese side has deliberately created disturbances at the border, thus further complicating the settlement of the Hoa people issue. It is necessary to point out that since 12 July, scheming to carry out provocations and to create disturbances in the Vietnam border area, the Chinese side on one hand has continued to persuade, deceive and issue illegal papers to the Hoa people to go to the border to enter China, while on the other hand it has closed the border gates, thus forcing thousands of stranded Hoa at these gates to face the rigors of the weather.

How can the Chinese side deny its wrongdoings at a time when loudspeakers across the border in China are continuing to pour forth inflammatory and threatening propaganda saying that all "Chinese nationals" must stay where they are and must be ready to struggle against Vietnam, and that whoever tries to return to his former residence will fall into the enemy trap and will be punished by the fatherland?

The Chinese side can in no way cover up its vile designs. It has continuously deceived the Hoa people into remaining at the border with the promise that tomorrow or the next day the border passes will open again. It does this simply to convince the Hoa people to stay at the border and live at Vietnam's expense and to use this situation as a pretext upon which to slander Vietnam.

Under the cover of darkness the Chinese side has sent hooligans to infiltrate into Vietnam to threaten those Hoa people who intend to return to their former places of residence in Vietnam, stealthily supply bad elements among the Hoa people with daggers and scissors, and incite these bad elements to pick quarrels with and manhandle our cadres. Even though the Chinese side has sought ways to deny these extremely vile actions, to turn black into white and to both steal and shout for help at the same time, it can in no way deceive anyone, but can only further expose before public opinion the true nature of its cruel designs.

In order to protect the friendship between the peoples of Vietnam and China and to insure a normal life for the Hoa people, who the Chinese authorities have deceived and forced to leave Vietnam for China and who are now stranded at the border passes--thus disrupting local public order and security--we demand that the Chinese side immediately end its sly policy of using Hoa people as pawns in carrying out its anti-Vietnam scheme, immediately open the border passes so that the Hoa people who have been duped and promised this and that by the Chinese authorities can leave for China, and immediately stop deceiving and forcing the Hoa people to go to the border.

We, the Vietnamese people, are not expelling the Hoa people. We have wholeheartedly advised the Hoa people to remain in Vietnam and earn a normal living. We have also wholeheartedly cared for and helped the Hoa people, who are being victimized by people calling themselves their compatriots and representatives of their fatherland. In order that they may act judiciously, let the Hoa people clearly distinguish between what is just and what is unjust and between who has truly concerned himself with the Hoa and who has cruelly used them as pawns in an anti-Vietnam policy.

The Chinese side must be held responsible for the tense situation in relations between the two countries. The Chinese side must be held responsible for the suffering it has created for the Hoa people now stranded at the border. The Chinese side must immediately end its sly policy of both stealing and shouting for help at the same time and systematically engineering incidents and then using them as pretexts with which to slander Vietnam.

PRC-JAPAN TREATY OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP CRITICIZED

OW131205Y Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 13 Aug 78 OW

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] According to Western reports, a treaty of peace and friendship between China and Japan was signed on Saturday by Japanese Foreign Minister Sonoda and Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua, respectively, on behalf of their governments.

Although Article 2 of the treaty provides that neither of the signatories would seek hegemony in the Asian and Pacific regions or elsewhere in the world and that the two countries will oppose any attempt by other countries or groups of countries to establish such hegemony, this can in no way cover up the dangerous calculations of several figures of the present Chinese leadership.

For several decades now, under different labels and with different colors, some members of the Chinese leadership have nurtured only one ambition, that is, to successfully conquer Southeast Asia, advancing to realize their plot of world hegemony. To realize this frenzied dream while China's economic and military potentials are not strong enough, several members of the Chinese leadership have tried to set up alliances and axes with forces which have strong economic and military potentials in the developed capitalist countries. Peking's aim is to capitalize on and woo these countries into a force rallied by them against the Soviet Union and the forces of peace, national independence, democracy and social progress in the world.

They feverishly collude with the United States, and in return for this alliance they support unconditionally all U.S. plans in the world. They woo the Federal Republic of Germany and other European Economic community member countries. In the northeast Asian region they seek always to make use of Japan's economic potential, draw Japan into their orbit with a view to realizing their ambitions. They hope that with a big contingent of Chinese residents--about 25 million living in Southeast Asian countries--and making use of Japan's economic potential, they would be able to gradually eliminate the influence of the United States, Japan and other industrial capitalist countries, manipulate the political, economic and military situation of the Southeast Asian countries and draw Southeast Asia into their zone of influence. Of late, they were carrying out a series of acts including wooing, coercing and threatening Japan, aimed at drawing Japan into their orbit.

The treaty of peace and friendship signed by China and Japan in Peking recently is further proof of this calculated move of several Chinese leaders. This is only a narrow calculation. In the current situation, especially with the hostile policy against Vietnam by some Peking leaders, the Southeast Asian people cannot but heighten their vigilance.

As far as Japan is concerned, many influential personalities in the government recently declared: Japan undertakes to adopt a policy of peace and friendship and hopes to contribute to establishing peace, independence and neutrality in Southeast Asia and the world. People hold that in the face of Peking's great ambition, Japan can only do this if it persists in its policy of peace and friendship as it claimed. To do otherwise, willy-nilly, Japan would be criticized as contributing to the expansionist ambition and hegemony of a number of Chinese leaders.

Antihegemony Clause Noted

0W131224Y Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 13 Aug 78 0W

[Text] A so-called treaty on peace and friendship was signed on Saturday afternoon in Peking by Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and Japanese Foreign Minister Sonoda. The treaty comprises five clauses. Public opinion pays great attention to the second clause, the antihegemony clause which China has spared no stone unturned to put into the treaty. Chinese leaders have many times said this clause is aimed at opposing the Soviet Union.

World public pointed out that with the antihegemony clause China attempts to draw Japan into their anti-Soviet strategy and, at the same time, realize their hegemonism and expansionism in Southeast Asia and the Pacific. The signing of the China-Japan treaty causes deep concern among the Japanese people.

The Japanese Communist Party pointed out that the signing of this treaty helps revive militarism in Japan and leads the country to follow China's policy of aggression and big-nation chauvinism. In this connection, the Soviet news agency TASS said: The China-Japan treaty runs counter to the interests of peace. It endangers first of all nations in Southeast Asia; the region has long been a target of the Peking leaders' aggressive desire.

FOREIGN MEDIA SUPPORT SRV ON ETHNIC CHINESE ISSUE

0W130755Y Hanoi VNA in English 0700 GMT 13 Aug 78 0W

[Text] Hanoi, 13 Aug (VNA)--The Swedish TV systems on August 8 showed pictures on the Vietnam-China relations concerning the Hoa people issue. The TV commentator said:

"China's actions toward the Hoa in Vietnam not only cause relations between the two countries to go from bad to worse, but also cause worries to countries in the Southeast Asian area."

The Soviet news agency TASS on August 11 pointed out:

"China's provocative actions against Vietnam have aroused indignation among progressive public opinion and all honest people in the world. The Soviet Union resolutely supports Vietnam's efforts to build a new society, improve the people's life, defend its sovereignty and strengthen the international position of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam--a firm outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia."

Under the titles, "China Uses Violence To Provoke," and "Peking's Dangerous Provocations," Czechoslovak papers on August 11 denounced China for provoking Vietnam at the Vietnam-China border.

The communist paper RUDE PRAVO criticized China for causing provocations right on the day the negotiations between Vietnam and China opened and concluded: This action causes an unstable situation at the common border of Vietnam and China and creates difficulties to the settlement of the Hoa people issue. It completely belies the good will professed by China.

The Cuban papers GRANMA and JUVENTUD REBELDE on August 10 strongly condemned China for provoking Vietnam. GRANMA said:

"The crude pressure on the economic, political and military fields, as well as the deception and threats resorted to by China, are only part of the weapons used by the Chinese leadership to force Vietnam to renounce its independent line in both its domestic and foreign affairs. The latest reports show that hegemonism and big-nation chauvinism are permeating all activities of the Peking rulers. The peoples of other countries should heighten their vigilance so as to thwart the schemes of aggression and expansion of the Chinese leaders--in which Vietnam is their first target."

The party committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany in Magdeburg city recently held a meeting expressing solidarity with the Vietnamese people in their socialist construction and in the defence of their homeland. The secretary of the city party committee warmly welcomed the great achievements of the Vietnamese people and said:

"The unrealistic policy and provocations of the Chinese leadership against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam cannot roll back the wheels of history." He criticized China for instigating and helping Kampuchea expand its war against Vietnam and sabotage the latter's economy. "We affirm our unshakable militant solidarity with the fraternal Vietnamese people," he said.

Further Foreign Backing

0W121629Y Hanoi VNA in English 1613 GMT 12 Aug 78 0W

[Text] Hanoi, 12 Aug (VNA)--"The Chinese authorities now have the conditions to prove that they respect the independence and sovereignty of other countries by concrete actions, not by empty words," said the Czechoslovak paper RUDE PRAVO on August 8. The paper pointed out:

"The Vietnamese side has expressed the good will of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam at the opening of the negotiations. The Chinese side, though affirming that it wanted to have friendly relations with the Vietnamese people, repeated its slanders by accusing Vietnam of 'ostracising and expelling Hoa people.'"

The French Communist Party paper L'HUMANITE on August 9 wrote:

"Let us wait and see whether China wants to reach an agreement or not. Observers believe that in fact the fate of Chinese residents in Vietnam is not the focus of Peking's concerns; they are only an instrument of a policy. The Chinese authorities are bent on hampering restoration in Vietnam, while Vietnam, after 30 years of foreign aggression and victim of atrocious destruction, is making its biggest efforts to heal the wounds of war."

The paper denounced China for helping Kampuchea attack Vietnam, cutting aid to Vietnam, and causing many difficulties to this country. It said: "The Vietnamese people have readily endured the greatest sacrifices in order to live free in their country. To force the Vietnamese people to endure new trials is an unjustifiable action in the eyes of the nations which have been supporting the Vietnamese people's struggle against imperialism."

At a press conference in Havana on August 9, E.D. Santouche, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) Central Committee, denounced the Chinese leadership for carrying out a hostile policy toward Angola and strongly condemned Peking's schemes to sabotage the sovereignty of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

'PROOF' OF CHINA BEHIND CAMBODIAN MASSACRES, WAR CLAIMED

BK140836Y Hanoi International Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 14 Aug 78 BK

[Anonymous article: "Irrefutable Proof"]

[Text] In its 15 July editorial, NHAN DAN pointed out that the true instigators of the massacre of the Kampuchean people and the Kampuchean war against Vietnam were none other than the Chinese powerholders. This allegation has been proved irrefutably correct by much testimony brought to our attention by Kampuchean civilians and soldiers who have taken refuge in Vietnam.

(Leap Sambat), a battalion commander of the Kampuchean army, told us that after the Americans were compelled to pull out of Phnom Penh the Chinese came and brought with them the scorched-earth policy of genocide. They created a so-called military advisory council. This council was divided into three groups: The first consisted of technicians assigned to search for and conduct surveys of natural resources in Kampuchea for Chinese workers to tap and transport back to China; the second group of men were infiltrated into various departments and ministries of the Kampuchean state, as well as its main industrial sectors; and the third group was assigned to work out ways to infiltrate Chinese into Kampuchean Army units and train Kampuchean troops in the use of modern weapons in preparation for future military adventures.

In particular, since 1975 China has secretly built a big airport at Krang Leav in Rolea Pier district, Kompong Chhnang Province. According to some Chinese advisors, this airport is among the most sophisticated in Southeast Asia, capable of accomodating such large aircraft as B-52's.

(Doeuk Seng Hong), a Kampuchean soldier of Chinese origin in the 290th Division, said: China has armed the Kampuchean army with AK's for the infantry troops, armored personnel carriers and 105-mm, 120-mm and 130-mm cannons. The Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique has regularly encouraged the Kampuchean soldiers not to be afraid of Vietnam because Vietnam cannot manufacture even the smallest arms. It also said that Kampuchea is also incapable of producing weapons, but Kampuchea is backed by China and China will supply Kampuchea with whatever it wants if Kampuchea firmly opposes Vietnam. The clique also said China is now denouncing Vietnam in support of Kampuchea. The fact that the Chinese powerholders have armed the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique is widely known to all.

(La Mek), a Kampuchean refugee in Vietnam, said: I once saw a Chinese convoy openly transport weapons, including B-40's, B-41's and 75-mm, 120-mm and 130-mm mortars, for the 90th Army Unit stationed in the sector where I lived. He also noted that everything used by Kampuchean troops, including clothing, utility items and dry rations, was supplied by China. He saw with his own eyes Chinese advisors training Kampuchean soldiers in the use of modern weapons. (La Mek) also said: Skeptics are invited to have a look for themselves. He wanted it known that should the Chinese powerholders and their reactionary Phnom Penh stooges--the Ieng Sary gang--wish to deny this, they should open the doors and allow the people of other countries to enter Kampuchea.

The BBC on 11 August stressed: China has long provided Kampuchea with large quantities of arms for its military personnel. It is evident from these facts that since 1975--after the Americans were forced to withdraw from Kampuchean territory--China has been filling the vacuum and the Peking-Phnom Penh alliance has been launching military adventures against Vietnam.

Chinese Weapons

0W140810Y Hanoi VNA English 0715 GMT 14 Aug 78 0W

[Report by QUAN DOI NHAN DAN correspondent: "Chinese Weapons in the Hands of Kampuchean Butchers"]

[Text] Hanoi, 14 Aug (VNA)--We arrived in Ba Chuc hamlet in An Giang Province on the Vietnam-Kampuchea border southwest of Ho Chi Minh City just a few days after an armed incursion. The Kampuchean intruders crossed the border and entered Ba Chuc fields under the cover of darkness. Intercepted by the local armed forces, they fled in disorder, leaving in the field and along the canal banks 17 corpses and 11 guns. They belong to Kampuchean units stationed in the Takeo area, the southwest military zone of the Phnom Penh regime. Of the dead, two-thirds are from 13 and 15 years of age.

Ba Chuc had been the scene of a bloody massacre a few months ago by Kampuchean troops who killed a lot of women and children. They cut women's breasts and disembowelled their victims. They herded many villagers into a pagoda then pumped antitank B-41 shells, hurled handgrenades and plastered the pagoda with submachinegun fire. They set fire to all the houses in the hamlet and smashed everything from motorbicycles to household utensils. Almost all the dead with decent clothes were stripped off. Most of these Kampuchean soldiers wore uniforms in Chinese khaki. Their weapons, from K-54 pistols to large-calibre guns, were all marked with Chinese characters. In the recent punitive blow in Ba Chuc, Vietnamese armed forces put out of action 350 enemy troops. Most weapons carried by the intruders are quite new. We photographed a DK-75 gun bearing serial number 60019 and Chinese characters. Many captured guns are B-40 and B-41 blockbusters.

Three B-4ls are marked with the numbers 69-40 "hoa" (Chinese word meaning "fire") 731.651; 69-1-40 "hoa" 105.366; and 69-1-40 "hoa" 306.934.

PHAM VAN DONG GREETS WORLD CONFERENCE AGAINST RACISM

0W131605Y Hanoi VNA English 0532 GMT 13 Aug 78 0W

[Text] Hanoi, 13 Aug (VNA)--On behalf of the people and Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Premier Pham Van Dong today sent a message greeting the world conference of the struggle against racism and racial discrimination. The message says:

"The existence in various forms of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid constitutes a shame for our epoch. The Vietnamese people have not ceased to strengthen and tighten solidarity and friendship in a sincere spirit with the world peoples, and consider all forms of xenophobia as completely alien to their way of thinking. Together with the progressive forces in the world, the Vietnamese people severely condemn the racist authorities in South Africa and once again reaffirm their total support to the valiant and bound to be victorious struggle of the peoples in Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa.

"The Vietnamese people and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam wish that the conference heightens the people's and progressive mankind's determination to totally and definitively liquidate racism, racial discrimination and apartheid, thus contributing to vigorously promoting the world people's struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. I wish the conference be crowned with success."

TRADE UNION CONFEDERATION RECEIVES GIFTS FROM USSR

0W121615Y Hanoi VNA in English 1531 GMT 12 Aug 78 0W

[Text] Hanoi, 12 Aug (VNA)--The Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions today held here a ceremony to receive motorcars and radio sets presented by the Soviet All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions.

Present on this occasion were Nguyen Thuyet, member of the Secretariat of the Confederation, and representatives of the central aid-receiving board, the Foreign Ministry, and the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association, and others. Also present was Soviet Charge d'Affaires a.i. Ognetov and other officials of the Soviet Embassy.

On behalf of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, A.I. Ognetov made a symbolic hand-over of the gifts to Nguyen Thuyet. He said: "This presentation of gifts is a new manifestation of the close relations and unreserved cooperation between the Soviet and Vietnamese trade union organizations, and a new expression of the friendship between the Soviet and Vietnamese working class and peoples." He wished the Vietnamese working class and people many new achievements in national construction and national defence.

In his reply Nguyen Thuyet said: "The Vietnamese working people and trade union organizations highly value the fraternal support and assistance of their Soviet counterparts. This support and assistance strongly encourage them to fulfill the tasks assigned by the Fourth Congress of the Vietnamese Trade Unions, thus contributing to the implementation of the resolutions of the Fourth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam." Nguyen Thuyet wished the workers and people of the Soviet Union more brilliant achievements in the building of the material and technical basis of communism.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR SOCIALIST BLOC CONFERENCE IN MPR

0W121535Y Paris AFP in English 1530 GMT 12 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 12 Aug (VNA)--A delegation of the Ministry of Culture and Information led by Vice Minister Nong Quoc Chan has left for Mongolia to attend the conference of leaders of the publication service of socialist countries at the invitation of the Ministry of Culture of the People's Republic of Mongolia. The delegation was seen off, among others, by Vice Minister of Culture and Information Mai Vy. Also present was Mongolian Ambassador Dendebyn Tserendorj.

NGUYEN THI DINH, YOUTH DELEGATION RETURN FROM CUBA

0W111625Y Hanoi VNA in English 1543 GMT 11 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 11 Aug (VNA)--The Vietnamese youth and students delegation led by Dang Quoc Bao, Central Committee member of the Communist Party of Vietnam and first secretary of the Executive Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Community Youth Union, returned here today after attending the 11th World Youth and Students' Festival in Havana. Also today, Ms Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the party Central Committee, first vice president of the Vietnam Women's Union and guest of honour of the festival, returned to Hanoi.

The youth delegation was greeted at the airport by members of the Secretariat of the Youth Union Executive Committee and a large crowd of Hanoi youth and children. Representatives of the Cuban and Soviet embassies here were present on the occasion.

NGUYEN CO THACH ENDS VISIT TO POLAND 10 AUGUST

0W111611Y Hanoi VNA in English 1539 GMT 11 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 11 Aug (VNA)--Nguyen Co Thach, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and vice minister for foreign affairs, has concluded his friendship visit to the Polish People's Republic from August 7 to 10.

The visit was made at the invitation of the Polish Foreign Ministry. During his stay in Poland the Vietnamese vice minister was cordially received by Jozef Czyrek, acting minister for foreign affairs, and L. Piatkowski, director of the External Relations board of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party. Vice Minister Nguyen Co Thach and Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs E. Kulaga had an exchange of views on the relations between the two countries and on internal [as received] problems of mutual concern.

The Polish Foreign Ministry and party officials quoted the joint communique reached between Edward Gierek and Leonid Brezhnev on August 3 in Crimea as condemning the Chinese leaders' big-nation hegemonic policy toward Vietnam and reiterating solidarity with and total support for the just stand of the party, government and people of Vietnam to defend their independence and sovereignty. The meetings between Nguyen Co Thach and Polish officials took place in an atmosphere of friendship and fraternity.

CANADIAN CP LEADER KASHTAN LEAVES 10 AUGUST

0W111553Y Hanoi VNA in English 1530 GMT 11 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 11 Aug (VNA)--William Kashtan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Canada, and Mrs Kashtan left here yesterday, concluding their visit to Vietnam from August 5 to 10.

While here, the Cambodian Communist Party leader visited Vietnam-Kambuchea border areas and met Kambodian refugees at Ben Sia. He expressed his indignation at and condemned the Pol Pot-Leng Say clique's barbarous policy which he said had destroyed Kampuchea's economy and culture, killed millions of defenceless Kampucheaans and committed aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. He also condemned the Chinese authorities for causing difficulties to the Vietnamese people in their peaceful construction aimed at healing the wounds of war and building socialism.

William Kashtan was cordially received by Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam; Vo Van Kiet, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and secretary of the Ho Chi Minh City party committee; and Xuan Thuy, secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Commission for Foreign Relations of the party Central Committee.

QUANG NINH PUBLIC SECURITY FORCES UNDERGO TRAINING

BK130926Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 12 Aug 78 BK

[Text] In Quang Ninh Province people's armed public security units from inland areas to offshore islands are actively emulating to undergo military training, score achievements in defending the fatherland, resolutely maintain high vigilance, and stand ready to fight victoriously. Mobile units of public security force posts Nos 8, 205, 207, 209, 211 and 224 have regularly conducted war games in coordination with the local armed forces and urgently formulated several plans for the defense of various targets and areas both in peace and war.

THAI NGUYEN FORCES PREPARE FOR FIGHTING, PRODUCTION

BK130928Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 12 Aug 78 BK

[Text] Thai Nguyen city is concentrating its efforts on guiding, consolidating and building its armed forces and stepping up the training of its troops in combined operations. Bringing into full play the experience derived from the war of resistance against the U.S. aggressors and national salvation--fighting aggressors when they come, achieving victory in all battles, and returning to production once the aggressors have left--Thai Nguyen city has strengthened its infantry, antiaircraft, engineering and transportation units, allowing them to participate in production in normal times but keeping them ready to regroup to form fighting units in case of emergency. All the enterprises, organs, construction sites, schools and wards in the city have organized fighting units to stand ready for combat. The mobile armed forces units of the city have been strengthened with young and healthy party members, youth union members, cadres and workers who zealously and courageously joined up to form an assault force to carry out production and defend their establishments and localities.

LE THANH NGHI VISITS HAIPHONG PORT TO DISCUSS OPERATIONS

BK140344Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 13 Aug 78 BK

[Text] Party Central Committee Political Bureau Member and Vice Premier Le Thanh Nghi recently visited and worked with Haiphong port leaders and discussed with them the unloading of imported goods. Accompanying Vice Premier Le Thanh Nghi were party Central Committee member and Minister of Communications and Transportation Phan Trong Tue, VPA General Staff Deputy Chief Maj Gen Dang Kinh, State Planning Commission Vice Chairman Pham Hao and Haiphong people's committee Chairman Dang Toan.

Vice Premier Le Thanh Nghi toured the docks and warehouses where he watched the unloading and storing of goods as well as their removal from the port.

He contributed many important views on the acceleration of building additional docks, warehouses and other storage facilities; the improvement of handling, maintenance and storage of goods; and the work of transportation forces directly responsible for moving imported goods from and bringing export goods to the port in a way that will help quickly increase the port's loading, unloading and transportation capabilities. Vice Premier Le Thanh Nghi particularly stressed the very important role of the communications and transportation sector in the present situation.

To insure the fulfillment of their tasks, the communications and transportation sector and Haiphong port, while further increasing their material and technical facilities, must educate cadres and workers politically and ideologically and improve their spirit of collective mastery and their sense of organization discipline and responsibility. They must firmly control their means, machines, equipment and manpower in order to use them effectively and increase labor output and the efficiency of equipment and transportation means. They must accelerate the improvement of managerial work and adopt strict and effective measures for controlling the implementation of regulations and economic and technical norms. They must resolutely oppose perfunctory and irresponsible work and the stealing of state materials and goods and promptly detect and severely deal with corruption and smuggling activities in order to quickly meet the requirements of new tasks. All sectors and localities must fully develop their responsibilities and closely coordinate with the Ministry of Communications and Transportation in organizing the fulfillment of urgent communications and transportation tasks in the new situation.

During his stay in Haiphong, Vice Premier Le Thanh Nghi visited and addressed a symposium on the production of tool-making machines. The symposium was jointly sponsored by the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Engineering and Metals and the Haiphong people's committee.

NGUYEN VAN LINH ATTENDS CEREMONY CONCLUDING VCTU COURSE

EK111556Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0900 GMT 11 Aug 78 BK

[Text] The Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions [VCTU] recently concluded a refresher professional training course for trade union cadres of various provinces and cities in the south. The trainees were given basic instruction on the position, nature, functions andduties of the trade union organization and on the regulations governing state enterprises. They also heard many reports on the operation of trade unions at the grassroots level.

Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the VCTU, attended the closing ceremony and addressed the trainees. The trainees enthusiastically pledged to the VCP Central Committee and the VCTU that they would do their utmost to apply their knowledge on the handling of grassroots-level trade union operations to contribute to satisfactorily carrying out the tasks of the trade unions in the new stage.

PREMIER ISSUES INSTRUCTIONS FOR COUNTERING TYPHOON NO 4

EK111557Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 11 Aug 78 BK

[Text] The premier recently sent a message to various ministries, agencies at ministerial level, agencies subordinate to the Council of Ministers and people's committees of all provinces and cities from Nghe Tinh northward, giving them the following instructions: Typhoon No 4 is likely to hit the north, bringing heavy rain at a time when the rivers and tides are high. The premier requests that all responsible comrades carry out plans against floods, typhoons and waterlogging and comply with the instructions of the Central Committee for the control of typhoons and floods and the Ministry of Water Conservancy. All agencies must assign responsible personnel to guard duty around the clock until the situation returns to normal.

VO CHI CONG ATTENDS SOUTHERN COLLECTIVIZATION CONFERENCE

BK121434Y Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 11 Aug 78 BK

[Text] The Committee for the Transformation of Southern Agriculture of the party Central Committee and the government convened a conference in Ho Chi Minh City from 26 July to 1 August to review the building of agricultural cooperatives in the south. Delegates from various provinces and cities, all districts, and many villages and cooperatives in the south from Binh Tri Thien to Minh Hai, as well as delegates from various committees, sectors and mass organizations at the central level attended the conference.

Comrade Vo Chi Cong, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Committee for the Transformation of Southern Agriculture of the party Central Committee and government, and Comrades Nguyen Thanh Tho and Pham Van Kiet, members of the party Central Committee and vice chairmen of the Committee for the Transformation of Southern Agriculture, presided over the conference.

In a general report presented at the conference, Comrade Pham Van Kiet, on behalf of the Committee for the Transformation of Southern Agriculture, highlighted the initial yet highly significant results in building agricultural cooperatives in the south in the past nearly 3 years. Implementing the resolution of the fourth party congress, the resolutions of the second and third plenums of the party Central Committee, directives Nos 15, 28 and 29 of the party Central Committee Secretariat, and directive No 43 of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, the southern provinces and cities since 1976 have enthusiastically led the peasants in carrying out collective activities and, beginning with labor exchange teams, production solidarity teams and production collective movements, in gradually advancing to the building of cooperatives.

To date the south has 132 agricultural cooperatives, including 108 cooperatives in the Trung Bo coastal areas, 19 in the central highlands, two in eastern Nam Bo, two in the Mekong River delta, and one on the outskirts of Ho Chi Minh City. Seventy-eight cooperatives have been built from productive collectives and 54 cooperatives have been built from labor exchange teams and production solidarity teams. Despite differences in their situations, the southern agricultural cooperatives generally speaking have stabilized and are developing favorably. The percentage of peasants who have become cooperative members is fairly high, with 90 percent or more households joining the cooperatives. Almost all the peasants have voluntarily joined the cooperatives. The majority of the cooperatives have thoroughly collectivized the means of production, mainly composed of ricefields, buffalo, cattle and machinery. [Words indistinct] in the process of building cooperatives, various localities have accelerated the building of the party, the administration, the mass organizations and so forth.

The conference enthusiastically heard reports on the achievements of seven cooperatives in various zones in the south: The Nghia Lam cooperative in Nghia Binh Province, the Phu Quoi cooperative in Tien Giang Province, the Duy Binh in Gia Lai-Cong Tum Province, the Phuoc Son I cooperative in Thuan Hai Province, the (Eac) cooperative in Dac Lac Province, the Dong Hung cooperative in Binh Tri Thien Province, and the Quyet Thang I cooperative in Ho Chi Minh City.

The initial results and rich experiences reported at the conference regarding the process of making preparations for the building, consolidation and development of the cooperatives very vividly prove the absolute correctness of the party line on the transformation of southern agriculture. These significant results and experiences clearly prove that the southern cooperatives are the pacesetters attracting the peasants and marking a new developmental step in the agricultural cooperativization movement.

The conference also heard delegates from a number of districts and provinces report on guidance over the agricultural cooperativization movement in their districts and provinces and heard delegates from a number of sectors and mass organizations at the central echelon report on the tasks and work of their sectors and mass organizations in the transformation of southern agriculture. Through various reports presented at the conference and through keen and lively discussion, the delegates at the conference, upholding their sense of responsibility to the party and the people and imbued with the spirit of uniting with and learning from each other, clearly understood many important problems concerning ideological awareness and methods for leading the peasants in carrying out agricultural transformation and development.

Many delegates seriously reviewed shortcomings in guiding the agricultural cooperativization movement and expressed their determination to learn from and actively and creatively apply the valuable lessons of experiences acquired by friendly localities, and to rapidly effect an all-sided change in their localities from top to bottom and from inside the party to the masses in order to insure the acceleration of the transformation and development of southern agriculture according to the policy and guidelines set forth in the party Central Committee's resolutions.

Reviewing the conference, Comrade Vo Chi Cong thoroughly analyzed the situation and immediate tasks of our entire party and people and acknowledged the fine results in building cooperatives and the achievements in agricultural production in the south over the past 3 years. He pointed out a number of valuable experiences instrumental to the important successes in the agricultural cooperativization movement in the south in general, and to building cooperatives in particular.

Comrade Vo Chi Cong added: These successes stem from the efforts of local party committee and administration echelons which have firmly adhered to the party line and policies on agricultural cooperativization and have demonstrated high determination and a true sense of leadership in the movement to completely eradicate the vestiges of feudalism and capitalist exploitation in the rural areas by adopting effective plans and making full arrangements for the peasants to undergo practical training at various collective production organizations with the aim of motivating them to advocate cooperativization, and by using the production plans and guidelines of the district as a basis to build cooperatives. The local party committee and administration echelons have also launched an ideological movement among the masses to make them thoroughly understand socialism, promoted the peasants' right to collective ownership in building cooperatives, correctly and creatively implemented the party's policies on agricultural cooperativization and appropriately applied them to each locality, and paid attention to training cadres, especially local and grassroots cadres, to guide the movement to manage and consolidate the cooperatives, provide specific guidance for this movement in each period and concentrate on firmly adhering to grassroots units. The sectors in provinces and districts have met to solve the problems of the grassroots units, while provincial and district echelons have established close contact with the village level.

Dealing with the guidelines and tasks concerning the transformation of southern agriculture in the days ahead, Comrade Vo Chi Cong stressed that the local party committee and administration echelons, sectors and mass organizations were duty bound to actively and urgently accelerate the agricultural cooperativization movement, correctly and appropriately apply party-government policies concerning the south's agricultural cooperativization, initiate an ideological movement among the masses, promote the peasants' right to collective ownership, struggle against enemy sabotage, care for the livelihood of the masses and cooperative members along with developing agricultural production, and actively train cadres at a higher speed and on a large scale in order to meet the requirements of the cooperativization movement.

Comrade Vo Chi Cong concluded: Our country is facing a new situation and task. This requires us to rapidly and vigorously carry out agricultural transformation and development and to carry out agricultural cooperativization in the south.

Carrying out agricultural cooperativization and turning the individual peasants into socialist collective peasants is a complex and arduous problem. It is a very difficult and fierce struggle between collective and individual and between progress and backwardness. Our coming task is very heavy and important. However, with our party's correct agricultural transformation guidelines and with our experience in cooperativization in the north and our practical experience in the south and under the party Central Committee Political Bureau's close leadership, we will certainly complete the socialist transformation of southern agriculture and advance southern agriculture and the entire country to large-scale socialist production.

HO CHI MINH CITY CONFERENCE VIEWS WATER CONSERVANCY WORK

BK120956Y Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 11 Aug 78 BK

[Text] The conference to review Ho Chi Minh City's water conservancy work in the first half of 1978 was held on 8 and 9 August. In the first 6 months of the year, the city completed the installation of machines in the Tan Qui Hiep and Tan My Tay electric pump stations, built 45 sand and dirt dams, constructed 37 large and small sluices, built 4 bridges with a width of 3.5 to 10 meters, dredged or dug more than 85 km of level-I canals, 90 km of level-II canals and 190 km of level-III canals and built 32 km of sea dikes.

The conference reviewed the strong and weak points of the water conservancy work in the past and discussed practical measures to accelerate water conservancy work in the second half of the year and to prepare for the 1978-1979 dry season campaign. The conference also discussed plans to concentrate efforts on completing various projects to serve this year's 10th-month crop production and the coming winter-spring crop production.

Comrade Vo Van Kiet, secretary of the city party committee, addressed the conference, analyzing the causes of success and failure of the water conservancy work in the past. Comrade Vo Van Kiet directed the water conservancy sector to practically solve various major problems in order to rapidly complete a number of water conservancy projects to promptly serve the cultivation of the 10th-month crop and the winter-spring crop.

PARTY CIRCULAR MARKS AUGUST REVOLUTION, NATIONAL DAY

BK130809Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 12 Aug 78 BK

[Text] The VCP Central Committee Secretariat recently issued a circular marking the 33d anniversary of the August revolution and 2 September national day. The circular says:

This year we will commemorate the anniversary of the August revolution and 2 September national day at a time when the international reactionaries, in collusion with the imperialists, are fiercely sabotaging our people's peaceful construction and trying to impair the prestige of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in order to carry out their dark schemes.

Our revolution's immediate tasks are to foster the patriotism and love of socialism of our party, people and armed forces; their traditions of solidarity against foreign aggression and their self-reliant spirit; to establish a comprehensive and widespread system of socialist collective mastery; to accelerate socialist construction and national defense; to quickly increase our economic and national defense potentials; to frustrate all of the enemy's plots to weaken and subvert our country; to be determined to win victory in the southwestern border war and to strengthen national defense; and to maintain our combat readiness to defeat all large-scale acts of aggression. On this occasion, it is necessary to launch a broad and comprehensive propaganda and political motivation drive to achieve the following goals:

1. Make the party, people and armed forces fully aware of the new situation and tasks so that they will completely understand how to accelerate economic construction and strengthen national defense while engaging in production and combat and maintaining combat readiness; make them clearly understand all of the current plots and maneuvers by the opponents of our people's revolution and fully realize our strong points, the enemy's weaknesses and the necessity of victory of our people's revolutionary struggle.
2. Educate the people on the traditions of patriotism, courage and solidarity against foreign aggression; foster the concept of "nothing is more precious than independence and freedom," the sense of independence and sovereignty and the determination to fight and win, fulfill its duties and overcome all difficulties and defeat all enemies; develop the spirit of collective mastery; initiate a revolutionary mass movement to fulfill all production and combat duties and to maintain combat readiness; and better organize the people's material and cultural lives.
3. Every sector, locality and grassroots level unit will, on the basis of its awareness of the new situation and tasks of the country, set forth appropriate guidelines, targets and procedures by which to cope with the new situation and will extensively discuss some immediate tasks. Each party member, combatant, youth union member, worker, peasant and intellectual must clearly determine his responsibility for national construction and defense and for the performance of duties assigned by his organization in order to create a seething and effective emulation movement in each production unit, combat unit, organ and school so as to successfully fulfill the tasks of building and protecting socialism.

Slogans Announced

BK130842Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 12 Aug 78 BK

[Text] Following are the slogans commemorating the 33d anniversary of the August revolution and National Day, 2 September:

1. Warmly greet the 33d anniversary of the August revolution and National Day, 2 September!
2. Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom!
3. All for the cause of socialist construction and the defense of the socialist fatherland!
4. We are forever grateful to the heroes, martyrs, comrades and compatriots who have laid down their lives for the fatherland's independence and freedom!
5. Let the people throughout the country make strenuous efforts to develop their right to collective mastery, uphold self-reliance and resolutely strive to successfully implement the resolution of the fourth party congress!
6. Zealously emulate in work, production, consolidating national defense, fulfilling the 1978 state plan and firmly protecting the borders and offshore islands of the fatherland!
7. The militant solidarity and fraternal friendship among the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea will last forever!
8. Strengthen the militant solidarity and friendly cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries!
9. The Vietnamese people unite with the world people to struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism!
10. Long live ever victorious Marxism-Leninism!
11. Long live the successful August revolution!
12. Long live the Socialist Republic of Vietnam!
13. Long live the glorious Vietnam Communist Party!
14. Great President Ho Chi Minh will live forever in our cause!

AUSTRALIA PLANS SPECIAL QUOTAS FOR ASEAN TRADE FAIR GOODS

OW111635Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 11 Aug 78 OW

[Text] The Australian Government is planning a special import quota for new products displayed at the ASEAN trade fair to be held in Sydney later this year. The fair, the first of its kind in Australia, will bring together the products of the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand.

The deputy prime minister, Mr Anthony, who is also minister for trade and resources, said today the details of the special import quota would be announced soon. He said the fair would give ASEAN countries an opportunity to improve their export trade to Australia by obtaining a better appreciation of the market and its requirements. Mr Anthony said Australia's trade with the ASEAN region was growing at the rate of 19 percent a year. He said it was necessary not only for Australia to supply needed imports of goods and capital to ASEAN countries but also to help them market their exports including those from new industry.

PRC MINERALS PURCHASE MISSION TO VISIT

OW111633Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 11 Aug 78 OW

[Text] A Chinese mission of seven has left Peking for Australia to examine the possibility of buying a wide range of minerals. Radio Australia's Peking correspondent (Richard Thwaites) says the group has been commissioned to buy iron ore and steel products, aluminum, nickel and other nonferrous metals for use in China's planned industrial expansion.

The delegation is headed by Mr Pi I-ming, the deputy managing director of the China minerals and metals export-import corporation. An Australian Embassy spokesman in Peking said the Chinese wanted to be sure that Australia could guarantee delivery and quality before signing contracts. Under agreements already made, Australia will deliver more than 5 million tons of iron ore to China this year.

AUSTRALIA PLEDGES TO DEFEND PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

OW081516Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 8 Aug 78 OW

[Text] The Papua-New Guinea Parliament has been given an assurance that Australia will defend its former territory in the event of an external threat. The prime minister, Mr Somare, told the Parliament that the two countries had not signed a defense treaty but did have what he termed an understanding on the matter. Australia in turn had defense relationships with New Zealand, Britain and the United States which might be expected to support Papua-New Guinea.

Mr Somare said the government would consider negotiating a specific treaty if there was a new need. He said this would also entail a review of Papua-New Guinea's present foreign policy of universalism, friends to all and enemies of none, which would have to be consistent with defense policy.

Radio Australia's Port Moresby office says the prime minister was reacting to widespread uncertainty in Papua-New Guinea following recent Indonesian military activity along the border with Irian Jaya.

MOCHTAR MEETS WITH SRV ENVOY TO DISCUSS PHAM VAN DONG VISIT

BK101300Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 10 Aug 78 BK

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja has confirmed that SRV Prime Minister Pham Van Dong is planning to visit Indonesia. He said, however, that the date of the visit has not yet been decided.

This afternoon the minister received the Vietnamese ambassador to Indonesia, Tran My, to discuss matters related to the visit. In addition to Indonesia, Prime Minister Pham Van Dong will visit Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand.

Seabed Boundary Talks Continue

BK111344Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 11 Aug 78 BK

[Text] Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja today received a Vietnamese delegation which was accompanied by SRV ambassador to Indonesia Tran My. The Vietnamese delegation today began the second phase of talks with Indonesia on the delineation of the seabed boundary between the two countries.

BRIEFS

AFGHAN AMBASSADOR DEPARTS--Jakarta, 10 Aug (ANTARA)--Afghan Ambassador Faiz Mohammad Maqsud has said he is deeply impressed by progress achieved so far by Indonesia in the field of development. This was stated by the ambassador to the press here Wednesday [9 August] about his impressions after a 1-year service in Jakarta. He was recalled by his government last month and left Jakarta for Kabul Wednesday evening. [Excerpt] [Jakarta ANTARA in English 0707 GMT 10 Aug 78 BK]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO SINGAPORE--Foreign Minister Mochtar received Indonesian Ambassador to Singapore Vice Marshal Sudjatmiko, who is replacing Her Tasning who was killed in an helicopter accident in Bali recently. [Excerpt] [Jakarta ANTARA in English 0706 GMT 11 Aug 78 BK]

JAPANESE TECHNICAL AID--Bandung, 9 Aug (ANTARA)--The Japanese Government will give a 400 million yen grant to Indonesia within the framework of technical cooperation for fiscal 1978/79 between the two governments. The grant will be given in the forms of equipment for development projects, scholarships, expert services and funds for research. An official of the Japanese Embassy revealed here recently that in fiscal 1977/78 the Japanese Government extended an aid of 346 million yen to buy equipment for Indonesian projects, pay for 240 scholarships for Indonesian students, pay for 110 experts to work for Indonesia and finance research for development projects in Indonesia. [Excerpt] [Jakarta ANTARA in English 0734 GMT 9 Aug 78 BK]

JOINT MALACCA STRAIT SURVEY--Jakarta, 27 Jul (ANTARA)--The Indonesian warship KRI Burudjulasad under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Achmad Muhammad left here for Singapore recently to join a survey on the Malacca Strait together with Singapore, Malaysia and Japan. The survey, under the name "Operasi Malacca VII", will test the stream of the Malacca Strait at seven sea current stations installed along the strait. The first survey was started on July 1 to last on August 28, 1978, while the second will be made from November 1 to December 29, 1978. A source of the Navy Information Service here said the joint survey was to study the characteristics of the sea current on the strait. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA in English 0750 GMT 27 Jul 78 BK]

SINGAPORE

RAJARATNAM RETURNS FROM WASHINGTON 11 AUGUST

BK111302Y Singapore Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 11 Aug 78 BK

[Text] The foreign minister, Mr Sinnathamby Rajaratnam, returned to the republic this evening after attending the United States-ASEAN dialog in Washington.

He told newsmen at the airport that the U.S.-ASEAN dialog had been a useful meeting. The United States, he added, has for the first time officially committed itself to accept ASEAN as an important organization and will assist it in every way it can to insure the stability, integrity and prosperity of the organization.

Remarks on ASEAN Talks

BK111455Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1444 GMT 11 Aug 78 BK

[Text] Singapore, 11 Aug (AFP)--Singapore's Foreign Minister S. Rajaratnam said here today that the recent basic agreement reached between the United States and ASEAN represented a step forward in their mutual relations.

"The agreement lays the framework for political and economic cooperation between ASEAN and the United States. This was the primary purpose of the dialogue", Mr Rajaratnam told newsmen on his return from the United States where he led the Singapore delegation to the talks last week.

He said detailed problems would be discussed later at various levels. Two delegations, one from the Ex-Im Bank and another from the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, will be visiting ASEAN countries--Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand--in October this year to investigate investment opportunities.

"It is now up to ASEAN countries to convince them that this is a worthwhile area to start business ventures," he added. He said the Jakarta-based ASEAN Standing Committee would take followup measures.

Mr Rajaratnam said that on the political plane it was significant that for the first time the United States had accepted to consult ASEAN on matters affecting the region directly or indirectly. Asked to comment on a report by the Indonesian news agency ANTARA from Washington that the American press had given only scant coverage to the dialogue, though the ASEAN ministers were received by President Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance led the American side, Mr Rajaratnam said he was not unduly perturbed by it. He said newspaper coverage did not necessarily promote or offer substantial benefit.

"What is more important, as far as we are concerned, is that more than half of President Carter's Cabinet participated in the discussions. This happens rarely," he said. Secondly, Mr Rajaratnam added, Mr Vance, who was originally scheduled to attend only one session, stayed on practically for the whole of the dialogue and even for the final press conference.

"That was symbolic of the interest of the U.S. administration and I think that is more important than the coverage we could have got in American newspapers," he added.

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